FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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ALBANIA

Daily Comments on Recent AWP CC Meeting [ZERI I POPULLIT] B 1
Greek Minority Sends Letter to Enver Hoxha B 2
PZPR's Kania Resigns, Replaced by Jaruzelski B 2

BULGARIA

State Anniversary Celebration Continues C 1
More Delegations Arrive C 1
Monument Unveiled 20 Oct C 2
Zhivkov Hosts Reception C 3
CPSU's Kuznetsov Visits Blagoevgrad Okrug C 3
Todorov Meets With GDR's Horst Sindermann [ADN] C 3
Premier Filipov Receives India's Rao C 3
Pope John Paul II Sends Anniversary Greetings C 4
Zhivkov Cables Congratulations to Jaruzelski [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Oct] C 4
Filipov Greets Greece's Papandreou on Election C 4
Zhivkov Receives Uruguay's Arismendi 21 Oct C 5
Communique on Lao Foreign Minister's Visit [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 16 Oct] C 5
Filipov Visits Industrial Economic Association C 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Polednik Receives Shitikov, USSR CSCE Delegation D 1
Recent Polish Developments Analyzed, Criticized D 1
Demonstration in Katowice D 1
Olszowski Warns Solidarity D 1
More on Comments D 2
Criminal Pasts Alleged D 2
Fourth PZPR Plenum Analyzed [Minarik in Bratislava PRAVDA 20 Oct] D 3
Understanding for 'Unpopular Measures' Urged [RUDE PRAVO 17 Oct] D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer, Luxembourg's Flesch Conclude Talks E 1
Ewald Comments on Relations With FRG [Cologne] E 1
Krenz, FDJ Delegation End Nicaraguan Visit [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 Oct] E 2
FDJ's Krenz Meets With Cuban Politburo Member [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17-18 Oct] E 2
Scientific Cooperation Accord Signed With Cuba E 3
Further Reportage on Axen Visit to Portugal E 3
Received by Eanes 20 Oct E 3
Meets Labor Leaders 21 Oct E 3
Cooperation Agreement Signed E 4

Honecker, Stoph Thank USSR Leaders for Greetings E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 Oct]
Honecker's Congratulation Telegram to Mubarak E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Oct]
Honecker Congratulates PDRY's Al-Hasani E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Oct]
PRK Leaders Send National Day Greetings E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Oct]
SED Greets 20th Mexican Communist Party Congress E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Oct]
Honecker Greets IOJ Conference in Moscow E 7
Additions to Joint Declaration With Angola E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Oct]

HUNGARY

MSZMP Central Committee Meets in Budapest 22 Oct F 1
Report on Budapest TV Discussions About 1956 F 1

POLAND

Olszowski Press Conference on Plenum Results G 1
PZPR Control Commission Views Plenum Resolutions G 1
Zofia Grzyb 16 Oct Address to PZPR Fourth Plenum G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 17-18 Oct]
Additions to Olszowski Plenum Report 16 Oct G 4
Media Continues Comment on Fourth PZPR Plenum G 8
TRYBUNA LUDU on Plenum G 8
Leadership, Need for Unity G 9
Wroclaw Disturbances Lead to Arrests, Meeting Ban G 9
Solidarity Official Arrested [AFP] G 9
TV Reports Demonstration G 10
Solidarity Members Arrested [AFP] G 10
Public Meeting Banned G 10
Union Officials Released [AFP] G 11
Transportation Strike Planned G 11
Correspondent Discounts Report G 11
Solidarity Holds Meeting [AFP] G 12
Other Zielona Gora Strikes, Alerts Continue G 12
Work Enterprises Strike G 12
Lubogora Agricultural Works G 12
TV Sums Up Situation G 13
TV Updates Situation G 13
Regional Strikes, Protest Actions Continue G 14
Zyrardow Strike's 12th Day G 14
Tarnow Demands New Voivoda G 15
Sieradz Schools Alert G 15
Solidarity National Commission Meeting Opens G 15
Solidarity Influence Over Food Supplies Viewed G 15
Krzak, Ciosek Give Views G 15
Food Exports Blockade Cited G 16
More on Food Exports G 16
Walesa, Delegation Return Home From France G 16
Orly Airport Strike Action [AFP] G 16
Departure Reported [AFP] G 17
Walesa Comment on Return G 17

Bills on Regional Self-Management Drafted G 17
Colonel Views Solidarity, Anti-Soviet Activity G 18
Branch TU Secretary on 'Bureaucratic' Concept G 19
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 15 Oct]
Piotrkow Trade Employees, Leaders Protest Abuse G 20
Autonomous TU Confederation Cables Jaruzelski G 20
Proposals To Be Presented G 21
Jaruzelski, Glemp Discuss Crisis, Accord G 21
SLOWO POWSZECHNE on Grunwald Union's Aims G 21
[Niegodzisz, 16-18 Oct]
Commentator on Journalists' Polemics, Courtesy G 23
Wiejacz Speaks at UN Disarmament Debate G 24
Czyrek Speaks at Meeting With French Minister G 25
[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Oct]
Foreign Minister Czyrek on 2-Day Visit to Italy G 26
[cross-reference]
Meeting With CP Leaders G 26
Further on Romanian Delegation's Visit G 27
Talks in Warsaw [AGERPRES] G 27
Delegation Ends Visit [AGERPRES] G 28
Leaders Send Anniversary Greetings to GDR G 28
[TRYBUNA LUDU 7 Oct]
Jaruzelski Congratulates New Norwegian Leader G 28

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Gandhi Exchange Toasts 18 Oct H 1
Ceausescu's Toast [ROMANIA LIBERA 19 Oct] H 1
Gandhi's Toast H 2
Joint Aide Memoire Signed With SFRY in Bucharest H 4
PRC Scientific Delegation Continues Visit H 4
Meeting With Duma H 4
Tours Sites H 4
Dinca-Led Delegation Holds Talks in Iraq H 4
Dinca Meets Husayn H 4
Protocol Signed H 5
Ceausescu Sends Message to Mexican CP Congress H 5
[SCINTEIA 15 Oct]
Foreign Minister Visits United Kingdom 19-22 Oct H 6
Talks With Carrington H 6
Andrei Meets Thatcher H 7
Meeting With Foot H 8
Public Response Continues on Food Supplies H 8
[ROMANIA LIBERA 21 Oct]
Defense Ministry Session Marks Army Day H 9
[SCINTEIA 18 Oct]

YUGOSLAVIA

Kraigher Meets Delegation Heads in Cancun I 1
Sundic Comment on Reagan-Brezhnev 'Polemic' I 1
U.S. General's Statement on Force Readiness Noted I 2
Djuranovic Congratulates Papandreou on Election I 2
Delegate's UN Speech on Kampuchea Reported I 2
SFRY Economic Commission on Budget Constraints I 3
Mikulic Speaks at Sarajevo League Meeting I 4
Dolanc, Ribicic Discuss Economy, Stabilization I 6
Pristina Answers Albanian Anti-SFRY Propaganda I 7
Activity of Religious Communities Noted I 7
Serbian Officials Discuss National Defense I 8
Kosovo LC Commission Meets in Pristina I 9
TANJUG Reviews Kosovo 'Demonstration' Trials I 9
Serbian, Vojvodina SAWP Delegations Tour Kosovo I 10
Vlasi Addresses Local Communist Meeting I 12
Slavonska Pozega Meeting Condemns Priest I 12

DAILY COMMENTS ON RECENT AWP CC MEETING

AU171602 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 17 Oct 81

["The Line of the Party - Source of Victories" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 17 Oct (ATA) -- The communique on the convening of the 11th Plenum of the CC of the party, which unanimously approved the report: "On the Activity of the CC of the PLA" which will be submitted to the 8th Congress of the PLA by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, Comrade Enver Hoxha, as well as the report: "On the Directives of the 8th Congress of the PLA for the 7th Five-Year Plan of Development of Economy and Culture," which will be delivered by the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PLA and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Mehmet Shehu, was published yesterday. Under the title "The Line of the Party-Source of Victories," the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes on this occasion in its today's editorial: "We are looking forward to the glorious jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PLA with a steel-like unity of the party and people round it, with a legitimate feeling of pride for the major transformations that have been achieved under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head in all the fields of revolution and socialist construction.

After pointing out the great successes scored during the last five year plan, the editorial stresses: The source of these victories, the basis of all socialist transformations has been and remains the general Marxist-Leninist, correct, crystal-clear principled, farsighted line of our party elaborated on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, on the objective laws of socialist revolution these principles derive from.

Due to this line, which has been implemented with consistency, resolution, revolutionary and proletarian principled courage by our glorious party during these 4 decades, the triumph of the people's revolution was achieved, the economic base of socialism constructed and the complete construction of socialist society is being carried out. Important victories were scored in the deepening of the ideological, cultural and technical-scientific revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the defence potential of the homeland strengthened further on. Our national freedon and independence are more guaranteed than ever. The correct line of the party in the foreign policy, the just and principled struggle that it and our people have waged non-stop against U.S. led imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, revisionists of all hues and reaction, has strengthened the international position, has uplifted the prestige of Socialist Albania, has strengthened the support and solidarity of the peoples and its numerous friends in the world. Our internal situation in all the fields: ideopolitical, economic, social, military is sound, strong and consolidated as never before, because the party, through its correct line, has remained always loyal to the interests of the working class and all the people, of the homeland and socialism.

Our people cherish a boundless love for their heroic party, for the founder and leader of our party and state, for their beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, they have a firm confidence in the correctness of the line of the party and have wholeheartedly embraced this line and together with the party and under its leadership have fought to carry it into effect and has always come out triumphant in every battle. "What the party says the people do, what the people want the party does." This brilliant expression, which synthesizes the unbreakable unity of the people with their party, their unity round the line of the party, is concretely proved every day and at any moment by the mobilization of our working masses of the city and countryside to fulfill the tasks of the construction and defence of socialism.

In conclusion the editorial underlines:

The revolutionary Marxist-Leninist line of our party, embodied in the documents of the party and the works by Comrade Enver Hoxha the most beloved leader of the party and the whole Albanian people, in the revolutionary practice of the masses, has led and and will lead our people in the future too, to new victories.

We look forward to the future with optimism. We are conscious that new greater, but still more glorious battles lie in store for us. The 8th congress of the party will open new prospects and will adopt historic decisions. All our people are determined to carry into effect all these decisions to be adopted by the 8th congress of the party, because they are fully convinced that they will carry still more forward the great revolutionary cause of the socialist construction in our country.

GREEK MINORITY SENDS LETTER TO ENVER HOXHA

AU210952 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Letter from the cooperativists of the higher-type cooperative of Lower Dropulli Gjirokaster District to Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee on 18 October 19[illegible] "The Greek Minority In Albania Lives Happily"]

[Summary] "Dear Comrade Enver, when only a few days separate us from the 8th AWP Congress and the party's 40th anniversary, we, the cooperativists of the higher-type agricultural cooperative of Lower Dropulli, met today to celebrate the 38th anniversary of the creation of the partisan battalion (Thanas Esiko) and to inaugurate the new water main, another of the party's great gifts."

We, who were once very poor, now see how much the party has improved our lives and how happy our lives have been in the last 37 years. The progress achieved in the last four decades has been great. It shows the great concern of the party for the people so that our lives will be even happier. Our motto is that the "People do what the party says and the party does what the people want."

We, the minority, like all the Albanian people, were united with the AWP from the very beginning. Many in the minority group fought with the Albanians against the fascist occupation, chauvinists and reactionaries. In this way the unity with the Albanian people was strengthened, a "unity which will never die."

The achievements in Dropulli illustrate the progress of the last 37 years. Each year output continues to increase. Our cooperative over fulfilled wheat production by 1,200 quintals above the plan; the corn production target is being surpassed and we have fulfilled production of many other crops. We have successfully completed the herding of private livestock, creating better conditions.

Your valuable advice at the meeting in Grapsh in March 1978 further mobilized us to work harder, "to preserve the minority's beautiful folklore, to preserve and develop the Greek language, our mother tongue, to equally love the Albanian language, the language of our united socialist homeland and above all to strengthen the unity with the party." Our successes will continue to be greater each year. The party's teachings inspire us and mobilize us more.

"Long live the glorious AWP. We heartily greet you on your 73rd birthday. We wish you a life as long as the proud mountains, our precious Comrade Enver for the good of the people, the homeland and the revolution."

PZPR'S KANIA RESIGNS, REPLACED BY JARUZELSKI

AU181945 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] PAP has reported that Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central committee, resigned today during the PZPR's fourth plenum which was held in Warsaw. The pelnum approved his resignation. According to this agency, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, prime minister and defense minister, replaced him.

STATE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION CONTINUES

More Delegations Arrive

AU201645 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 20 Oct (BTA) -- For participation in the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state, the following delegations arrived here last night:

-A delegation of the Republic of Cuba, led by the member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, Mr Faustino Perez Hernandez.

-A delegation of the People's Republic of Poland led by Mr Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council.

-A delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Mr Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party.

-A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by the member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and vice president of the State Council, Mr Gheorghe Radulescu.

-A delegation of the People's Republic of Hungary led by Mr Antal Apro, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the National Assembly.

-A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, led by the member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the Federal Assembly, Mr Alois Indra.

-A delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, prime minister and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, Mr Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the National Committee for the Celebration of the 1300th Anniversary of Bulgaria.

-A delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo, led by Mrs Antoinette Sassou-Nguesso, the wife of the president and chairman of the National Anniversary Committee.

-The deputy to the State of New South Wales and deputy chairman of the National Jubilee Committee for the Celebration of the 1300th Anniversary of the Bulgarian State in Australia, Mr (Moris Keene).

-(Dr Josef Jessen), deputy chairman of the National Jubilee Committee in Luxembourg.

-The deputy of the Brazilian National Congress, Mr (Raul Dernardo Nelson Desen).

-The deputy to the Mexican Parliament, Mr (Cesar Augustino Santiago).

-(Frederick Waldhard), director general of the Swiss Fair in Basel and Mr (Pierre Stsiklunov), a lawyer, both deputy chairmen of the National Jubilee Committee.

-(Nana Ocuchever Becoe), third national president of the People's National Party in Ghana.

-The chairman of the Jubilee Committee of the 1300th Anniversary of the Bulgarian State in the town of Saarbrucken, Federal Republic of Germany, Mr (Oscar Lafonten), chief mayor of the city.

-The deputy director general of UNESCO, (Sioma Tangyan).

-William Meredith, a representative of the Jubilee Committee in the United States.

-The wife of Mr (Jacques Duclaux), (Gilberte Duclaux) and the deputy of the National Assembly, (Francoise Auten) of France.

-Chairman of the National Jubilee Committee and rector of the University San Marcos in Peru, Prof (Gaston Pons Musso).

-The chairman of the National Jubilee Committee and minister of labor, welfare and culture of Malta, Mrs Agatha Barbara.

-(Lorenzo Gallo), secretary general of the Executive Committee of the "Golden Mercury" international prize.

-The chairman of the San Marino Socialist Party and chairman of the National Jubilee Committee, Mr (Remi Giacomini).

The laureate of the International Botev Prize, (Rafael Alberti) (Spain).

Monument Unveiled 20 Oct

AU201650 Sofia BTA in English 1503 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 20 Oct (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, inaugurated here the "1300 Year of the Bulgarian State" monument.

"Let this monument, standing high in socialist Bulgaria's capital, be a symbol of the Bulgarian people's immortality, let this monument be a bright symbol of our zeal for creating our people's happiness and welfare, for building our dear, socialist fatherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria", Mr Todor Zhivkov said when inaugurating the monument.

Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, delivered a speech at the inauguration ceremony.

"The monument will remind us that in spite of the centuries-long yoke, in spite of the vicissitudes of fate, there were valuable people's virtues which helped us to survive as a people and a state, to preserve our national originality. And not only to preserve it but also to unfold our intellectual and material culture, to put our values in the universal civilization.

Mr Stanko Todorov stressed that from today on, thousands of people will come here to express their gratitude to the people-hero, to their known and unknown sons and daughters who have consecrated their strength and knowledge and many of them their life for the Bulgarian state to be given birth and to win recognition. "These people stayed forever in the people's grateful memory, they inspire us to loyalty, self-sacrifice and creativity in the socialist upsurge of our fatherland, for fraternity with the great country of Lenin, with the socialist community countries," Mr Stanko Todorov said further.

The monument erected on the square which is in front of the People's Palace of Culture is made by a creative team -- the painter Valentin Starchev, the architects Alexander Barov, Vladimir Romenski, Atanas Agoura and Alexandur Brainov.

It is made of dark polished granite and is 32m high.

Three architectural bodies united in a spirally pyramid symbolize the ideas of the integrity of past, present and future.

The most remarkable years of Bulgaria's history are inscribed on it: 681 (the founding of the Bulgarian state), 1944 (the year of the socialist revolution) and 1981 (the year of the jubilee).

In the sculptural bodies' basis there is a crypt with capitals, columns and friezes -- copies of monuments of ancient Bulgarian capitals. National relics are to be stored in it.

Zhivkov Hosts Reception

AU201630 Sofia BTA in English 1510 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 20 Oct (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the heads of the delegations attending the celebrations of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, as well as the envoys of the United Nations organisation and UNESCO.

At the meeting the Bulgarian leader expressed gratitude for their participation in the festive day of the Bulgarian people.

CPSU'S KUZNETSOV VISITS BLAGOEVGRAD OKRUG

AU211015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which attended the celebrations devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, is visiting Blagoevgrad. Accompanied by Comrade Grisha Filipov, the delegation was cordially welcomed by the working people and by the okrug's leaders. A meeting was also held.

Later, at a meeting with the party Okrug Committee Bureau and the okrug People's Council Executive Committee, Vladimir Sandev, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Party Committee, acquainted the guests with the okrug's rapid socioeconomic development.

Following this, comrades Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Grisha Filipov visited the plant which produces measuring instruments and equipment.

TODOROV MEETS WITH GDR'S HORST SINDERMANN

LD212246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1928 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia 21 Oct (ADN) -- Today Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, and Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and president of the Bulgarian National Assembly discussed measures to deepen cooperation between the GDR and Bulgarian parliaments as well as international parliamentary activities. During their friendly talk both men discussed the work of their parliaments and their contribution toward perfecting socialist democracy. They emphasized the strengthening of the responsibility of local authorities.

Both politicians stressed the important role played by parliaments in securing peace and achieving worldwide disarmament. They devoted special attention to the Bulgarian proposal to call a meeting of Balkan state leaders next year in Sofia to discuss turning the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

PREMIER FILIPOV RECEIVES INDIA'S RAO 21 OCT

AU212043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] On 21 October Grisha Filipov received (Satiyana Rajan) Rao, secretary general of the All-Indian Committee of the Indian National Congress Party and chairman of the Indian Committee on marking Bulgaria's anniversary.

POPE JOHN PAUL II SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU211422 Sofia BTA in English 1318 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 21 Oct (BTA) -- In his traditional Sunday address, Pope John Paul the second, head of the Roman Catholic Church, sent greetings message in connection with the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

"Special congratulations and warm wishes to the whole Bulgarian nation celebrating the 1300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state, reminding their distinguished origin which is bound up with the roots of their people's ancient Christian culture", he told the great number of people gathered on the St. Peter's Square in the Vatican.

ZHIVKOV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO JARUZELSKI

AU211341 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense:

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, please accept most cordial friendly congratulations on your election as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people are following with great attention and concern the situation in the Polish People's Republic and are also expressing fraternal solidarity with and support for the efforts of the PZPR and of all true patriotic forces to defend and strengthen the socialist achievements of the Polish people. Loyal to the principles of internationalism, they beleive that under the PZPR Central Committee's leadership, the communists and all forces loyal to socialism will succeed in stabilizing the political and economic situation in the country, overcoming the crisis and securing further successful development of the Polish People's Republic as a strong link in the socialist community.

We believe that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will continue to develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in close unity with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. We wish you, dear Comrade Jaruzelski, good health and successes in your responsible work for the prosperity of socialist Poland, the Polish people and for the cause of socialism and peace.

FILIPOV GREETS GREECE'S PAPANDREOU ON ELECTION

AU201840 Sofia BTA in English 1528 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 20 Oct (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has wired congratulations to Mr Andreas Papandreou on his appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Greece.

The message conveys the conviction that the friendly relations of the two countries will continue to develop in a spirit of understanding, goodneighbourliness and cooperation, which is in accord with the interests of the Bulgarian and the Greek peoples and is a contribution to the cause of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES URUGUAY'S ARISMENDI 21 OCT

AU211430 Sofia BTA in English 1326 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 21 Oct (BTA) -- Today Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Uruguay.

During the cordial and friendly talk Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Rodney Arismendi exchanged information on the tasks being solved by the two parties. They discussed questions of contemporary international relations aggravated through the fault of the imperialist forces, as well as the place of the world communist and workers' movement in uniting all progressive forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress.

When reviewing the relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Uruguay, it was noted with satisfaction that they develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The meeting was attended by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

COMMUNIQUE ON LAO FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU191925 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Joint Communique on the visit of Phoun Sipaseut, minister of foreign affairs of Laos, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 12-15 October]

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], paid an official friendly visit to Bulgaria from 12-15 October 1981, at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Phoun Sipaseut laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum and paid his respects to the memory of the Bulgarian people's leader and teacher, the outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement.

The Lao minister was received by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Minister Phoun Sipaseut toured economic projects and visited cultural and historical monuments in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia and in the town of Varna.

The two foreign affairs ministers held official talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of full understanding.

Minister Petur Mladenov briefed his high-ranking guest on the Bulgarian people's successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress pertaining to the construction of a developed socialist society in Bulgaria, as well as on the celebrations held on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. Minister Phoun Sipaseut warmly congratulated the Bulgarian people on the successes achieved in building socialist society and on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, wishing them even greater achievements in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

Minister Phoun Sipaseut reported on the activities of the LPDR Government and people in defending their national independence and building the foundations of socialism.

The two sides ascertained with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are successfully developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of the agreements reached by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kaysone Phomvihan, on the basis of the existing friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the LPDR.

The two sides confirmed their resolve to further develop, expand and intensify bilateral relations between the two countries. In this connection they pointed out the positive role played by the joint Bulgarian-Lao Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Minister Phoun Sipaseut expressed warm gratitude for the assistance and support rendered by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the BCP and the Bulgarian people to the construction of a new, socialist Laos.

Minister Petur Mladenov, in turn, expressed his gratitude for the establishment of a Lao National Jubilee Committee in connection with celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, and for the cooperation of the Lao side in making the working people in Laos familiar with the history and cultural achievements of Bulgaria as well as with our country's successes in building a developed socialist society.

The two ministers discussed a number of important problems pertaining to the present international situation, on which they stated their full unanimity.

The two ministers expressed their high appreciation for the peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and for the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at consolidating the international atmosphere, strengthening mutual trust among the countries, stopping the armaments race and at disarmament and lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides support the draft project on a declaration for preventing nuclear disaster and the proposal on signing a treaty on banning the deployment of any kind of weapons in space, which were submitted by the Soviet Union to the 34th UN General Assembly.

The two ministers expressed their deep concern at the aggravation of the international atmosphere and at the exacerbation of international tension as a result of the actions committed by the imperialist and reactionary forces, and by the United States above all, actions which are leading to undermining the process of detente and toward an intensification of the arms race, actions which are creating real danger for peace and security throughout the world.

The two sides denounced the decision of the North American administration to produce the neutron bomb as a serious provocation against worldwide public opinion, as an aggressive act, and as an extremely dangerous new step leading toward the intensification of the arms race and an increase of the danger of thermonuclear war.

The two sides stressed that the presently existing, complicated international atmosphere requires a thorough change from tension and confrontation to a dialogue on all controversial issues of international relations on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security for all states, and on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests.

The two ministers stressed the necessity of strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community countries, the nonaligned countries and the national liberation movements, and the necessity of intensifying unity of action and cooperation among all anti-imperialist, progressive and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace and security throughout the world.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of intensifying detente in Europe and of further implementing the principles and agreements signed and laid down in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, and in favor of constantly pursuing the process of consolidating security and developing cooperation a process which began at the CSCE.

In this connection the two sides expressed hope that the Madrid meeting will be successfully completed. They stressed that it would be particularly important to adopt a decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The two sides entirely support the efforts of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries for achieving specific results at the Vienna negotiations for the reduction of armaments and armed forces in central Europe.

The two ministers welcome the recently achieved agreement between the USSR and the United States on starting negotiations for the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

The Lao side expressed high appreciation for the consistent and active foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the transformation of the Balkan Peninsula into a zone of good neighborliness, understanding and cooperation, as well as for the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

The two sides denounced the military-political conspiracy of the Beijing hegemonists with the most reactionary forces of imperialism, aimed against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of Indochina and at the exacerbation of the existing tension in Southeast Asia. The Chinese military provocations against the LPDR which have been recently intensified, as well as those directed against the SRV and the active support rendered to the Kampuchean counterrevolutionaries are destabilizing the atmosphere in that area and represent a serious danger threatening the cause of peace and security in the world.

The Bulgarian side supports the constructive proposals of the LPDR, the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on settling controversial problems by means of negotiations, aimed at the creation of a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The two ministers confirmed their decisive support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea, for the right of its government to be the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people at the United Nations.

The two sides support the proposals submitted by the Mongolian People's Republic on signing a convention of mutual nonaggression and non-use of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin.

The two sides expressed themselves against the permanent concentration of military forces of the imperialist states in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, and the attempts of these forces to expand the existing military-political blocks and create new ones. They expressed support for the idea of transforming the area of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The two ministers declared their firm and resolute support for the just struggle waged by the people of Afghanistan to defend the achievements of the April revolution and in building a new society. The two ministers confirmed their principled stand in favor of settling the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the constructive proposals submitted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 24 August 1981.

The two ministers reaffirmed the stands of their two countries on the fact that a durable and just settlement of the Middle East problem can be achieved only after the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine have been restored, above all their right to establish their own independent state. This settlement can be reached only if the sovereignty, security and independence of all states in the area are guaranteed.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of convening a special international conference on the Middle East problem with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, which is the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two sides denounced the hostile actions, which have recently been intensified, by American imperialism against the Republic of Cuba. They expressed their solidarity as well as firm support for the Cuban people in their strugle to defend and strengthen their socialist achievements.

The two sides denounced the persistent occupation of Namibia as well as the aggressive actions of the racist regime in the South African Republic, supported by the United States, against the People's Republic of Angola and the other independent African states.

The two ministers expressed their high appreciation for the nonaligned countries movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace and security throughout the world.

The two ministers expressed themselves in favor of a reorganization of international economic relations on the basis of justice and democracy, for the right of all peoples to freely use their natural resources, as well as for the elimination of exploitation and discrimination in international trade, as is imposed by imperialism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the LPDR confirmed their wholeharted support for the struggle of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America for peace, national independence and social progress, and for the final liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

Petur Mladenov and Phoun Sipaseut noted with great satisfaction the results produced by their present talks. They expressed confidence that these talks will contribute to further consolidating and developing friendship and cooperation.

Comrade Phoun Sipaseut expressed his sincere gratitude for the fraternal welcome and cordial hospitality accorded to him, personally, and to those accompanying him in Bulgaria.

Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, invited Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official, friendly visit to Laos. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

FILIPOV VISITS INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

AU172010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] At the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association, Ognyan Doynov, the association chairman, has met Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and acquainted him with the development of building small facilities for the production of goods for the population in accordance with the instructions given by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the May 1980 conference in Ruse.

So far 31 projects have been commissioned in 1981 whose production has enriched the market with new goods. The list of the new facilities that will be built in 1982 was discussed. These facilities are expected to produce goods that are lacking on the market and that will meet the needs of the people.

Comrade Grisha Filipov, accompanied by Andrey Lukanov and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, inspected the exhibition of goods produced by the new capacities commissioned in 1981 as well as project designs expected to be built in 1982.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES SHITIKOV, USSR CSCE DELEGATION

LD211748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today the delegation of the Soviet Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The delegation is led by its chairman Aleksey Shitikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet. In the course of a friendly conversation they examined the activities of our two fraternal countries which are aimed at relaxation of international tension.

RECENT POLISH DEVELOPMENTS ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

Demonstration in Katowice

LD211032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Tension, artificially maintained by the so-called Solidarity continues in Poland. Frantisek Sojka, our correspondent in Warsaw, sums up the situation:

[Begin recording] The entire Konin Voivodship is to be on strike today.

As especially dangerous, open anti-state action occurred yesterday in Katowice, a group of Solidarity members using a vehicle equipped with loudspeakers and covered with posters, carried out anti-party, anti-state and anti-Soviet propaganda and distributed illegally printed matter. The gathering crowd blocked streets and attacked members of the Polish public security forces and appealed to the organizers of the demonstration to stop the provocations. The excited crowd, instigated by the Solidarity members, started to threaten them and insult them and reinforcements had to be called. The revengeful crowd turned over a patrol car and then attempted to demolish the public security building.

I think that these facts show that the situation in the entire country remains tense and that Solidarity continues to step up counterrevolutionary activity. There is no doubt that the provocation of strikes and demonstrations, with the help of specially-prepared groups, has become a well-tested method used by Solidarity to cause anarchy and disturbances.

The organization of such actions immediately after the end of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum can be considered an especially aggressive answer to the criticism of counterrevolutonary forces within Solidarity. [end recording]

Olszowski Warns Solidarity

LD211344 Prague CTK in English 1133 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Oct (CTK correspondent) -- Stefan Olszowski, Polish United Workers' Party Politburo member, told journalists from socialist countries here that the 4th session of the party's Central Committee had historical importance from the viewpoint of adopted resolutions and the election of Wojciech Jaruzelski as first secretary. He said that the documents and Jaruzelski's election were favourably received in the entire party.

The Central Committee submitted to "Solidarity" a whole complex of demands which have the character of ultimatums. Should the trade union fail to meet them, and fail to dissociate itself from rightist forces which had grouped around its leadership, it would have to cease to exist, in the nearer or more distant future, Olszowski said.

He also spoke of the need for party and state bodies to use their constitutional powers in the event of threat to Poland's national existence. This would mean declaration of a state of emergency, with all consequences.

Olszowski said that the party reaffirmed its adherence to a line of agreement and dialogue, and put forward a proposal for the creation of a broad front of national unity of all forces which are not against socialism. This concept has nothing in common with the idea of a coalition government, or complete openness also towards various opposition forces, as it has been interpreted by some, Olszowski said.

Speaking of the motion which party deputies are to table in the Sejm (parliament), requesting suspension of the right to strike, he said that "Solidarity" will be resolutely opposed, and must meet with resistance.

In some party organizations, members who had joined "Solidarity" have begun to follow the example of Zofia Grzyb and other Central Committee members, and terminate their membership in the trade union.

In connection with the expulsion from the party of Stefan Bratkowski, Olszowski said that the party will strive to improve the work of the mass media, and where party statutes and program will not be adhered to, harsh and resolute steps will be taken.

More on Comments

LD211746 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, Stefan Olszowski, briefed in Warsaw journalists from the socialist countries about the result of the fourth session of the party's Central Committee. He said that the Central Committee unanimously condemned Solidarity which its leadership tries to change into an oppositional political organization and denounced Solidarity's methods of pressure on the working people. The Central Committee said that Solidarity violates the social agreements and intends to apply a diktat over the whole society. That's why the Central Committee put forward a set of demands to Solidarity. If the union doesn't fulfill them and doesn't free itself of rightwing forces in its leadership and [word indistinct] a policy of destruction it will not be able to exist in the future. Olszowski also said that the party confirmed the present line of agreement and dialogue and proposed to create a wide front of national unity of all forces which are not against socialism, (?that) this conception has nothing in common with the creation of a coalition government or with a complete acceptance of various oppositional forces, said Stefan Olszowski.

Criminal Pasts Alleged

LD211824 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] In Poland today strikes and tension are incited by people who have never displayed any genuine interest in improving the living conditions of Poland's working people. It is surprising how many people with a criminal past are among the leaders of the so-called Solidarity union. Here are just a few examples:

The deputy chairman of Solidarity in Krakow, Andrzej Cyran, embezzled Z300,000 belonging to the (?Biprostal) works. He also was charged with illegally crossing the country's frontier. Feliks Golebiowski, heading the Solidarity organization in Bialystok, served a 7-year prison sentence for armed robbery. Jacek Jerz, deputy chairman of Solidarity in Radom, has among other things been charged four times with theft and living off immoral earnings.

Stanislaw Krupka, member of the national leadership of Solidarity, was punished for theft and burglary before he took to organizing strikes. Patrycjusz Kosmowski, chairman of Solidarity at Bielsko Biala, fired shots at a Polish frontier guard, and altogether his hobby seems to be firearms and explosives. Miroslaw Mikolaj Dominczyk, member of the Solidarity committee in Kielce, has committed a number of crimes and offenses under the influence of alcohol.

This list is far from complete. It is an established fact that many leading posts in Poland's so-called independent Solidarity unions are occupied by people with a criminal past. All of them are fiercely opposed to socialism. They are manipulating with, and hiding behind, honest workers, but anything concerning the working class is alien to them. Disruption and subversion is their only chance of political survival.

Fourth PZPR Plenum Analyzed

AU211813 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Oct 81 p 7

[Pavol Minarik commentary in the "A Word on Events" column: "There Cannot Be Any Discussions With Counterrevolution!"]

[Text] Gentlemen, are you serious? This question inevitably comes to mind when pondering the latest decision of "Solidarity's" National Consultative Commission. On Saturday morning it declared that it will not, on any account, endorse the Polish People's Republic Government's position on finding a way out of the crisis because in that event it would allegedly lose the confidence of the entire society. On top of that, the representatives of the "independent trade unions" demand the establishment of some sort of a social council for the national economy, which in reality amounts to an open attack on state structures and, in its essence, is aimed at overthrowing the valid constitutional order, overthrowing the people's power, and setting up "Solidarity's" totalitarian dictatorship.

This situation and the ways out of it were the main subject of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The new stage in Polish developments, and possibly the beginning of a more marked differentiation, was, in fact, characterized by Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, when she said: "I expected the 'Solidarity' congress to assume a critical stance on mistakes and to orient this mass organization toward positive trade union activity. But the opposite happened. After the congress I realized that, as a member of this organization, I belonged, in fact, to the opposition that is waging a struggle against people's power. That is also why I have decided to withdraw my membership in this organization." Zofia Grzyb does not stand alone in her reasoning, but it is also true that not everyone follows in her footsteps.

"It is time to make the transition from discussions to broadly based organizational work. May every PZPR member take an active part in overcoming the difficulties -- a specific, personal and controllable part," Stefan Olszowski, member of the Presidium and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stressed in one of the reports submitted to the Central Committee. He added that an essential prerequisite for victory in the present struggle is that party members define their place and stance, that they make an unambiguous ideological decision and also confirm their choice in practice. These words are highly topical when we consider that one-third of the entire party base are at the same time "Solidarity" members, and that 20.7 percent of members of the new PZPR Central Committee elected at the recent Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress were "Solidarity" members. One simply cannot sit on two chairs, and if the second chair is, moreover, the chair of counterrevolution, then the need to make a decision is more than urgent.

The fourth session of the Central Committee also addressed critical words to its own ranks. The participants in the discussion were pointing to the party leadership's lack of effectiveness in dealing with the current very severe political, social and economic crisis in Poland.

With evident justification they also criticized the PZPR leadership for not having even taken concrete steps to implement the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

"Not socialism, but deviations from it and the fact that nothing has been done in its defense have caused the present situation," Jozef Jarmala said in the discussion. "My party organization expects the party leadership and government to take resolute steps to ensure that the socialist system is not in jeopardy even for a moment." This speaker further said: "We are retreating and the Politburo does not effectively defend the party line. Further temporizing would only move the already negligible hopes even farther away. That is why it is inevitable to adopt the most effective decision, a decision about the party's life or death, about socialism's life or death."

The situation is thus more than grave. Several questions come to mind in this connection. For example: "Will the course of events in the country of our northern neighbors change simultaneously with the change in the leadership of the party of Polish communists? This question is raised by the largest section of Polish society but not by it alone. The hope for a positive turnabout will be greater if the words pronounced at the session are put into practice: "One cannot reach an agreement with exponents of counterrevolutionary aspirations and with enemies of the system, and we will not try to reach it." The following words of Wojciech Jaruzelski, the new first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, bear out that the sense of responsibility for the fate of socialism in Poland is present and alive: "The most important thing now is to live up to the expectations that there will be a change and an improvement of the situation, that the crisis will be overcome and the socialist state strengthened." This stance encounters the support of the majority of Polish working people and of all allies of People's Poland.

[Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 20 October on page 2 carries an 800-word Michal Havran article on the PZPR Central Committee Plenum, entitled "Transition to the Offensive." Havran first quotes the resolution adopted at the session and the "very critical words addressed to the party leadership" in its course, and notes that the entire session was marked by a "spirit of transition to the offensive." He goes on the cite Z. Grzyb's statement explaining her decision to withdraw her Solidarity membership, and deplores that "the party has lost too much time" by "failing to take effective steps and retreating," and that only now, after the Solidarity congress, "many people in Poland are beginning to open their eyes and realize the danger posed to the country by the counterrevolutionary forces." Havran then criticizes Solidarity's latest steps -- its alleged refusal to cooperate with the government in solving the supply situation, the latest strikes, and its proposal to set up a social council for the national economy -- and stresses that "in this difficult situation nothing is more important than the party's full offensive, the clear definition of its line of struggle." This was also noted by speakers at the PZPR Central Committee session, Havran says in conclusion, and cites statements made by A. Siwak and C. Borowski to that effect.]

UNDERSTANDING FOR 'UNPOPULAR MEASURES' URGED

AU211335 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Everyone Must Contribute"]

[Excerpts] Our Communist Party's policy does not have any other objective but to care for the working people's well-being. This is a permanent line of the party's and the socialist state's policy and we must safeguard it.

However, we do not possess a magic wand or a miraculous remedy. Our only means is honest, dedicated work whose results have always determined and will always determine improvements in living standards.

In other words, before we can indulge in considerations about a higher standard of living, we have to quite seriously and responsibly ponder the quality and cost of what we produce, what we produce personally and what we sell on world markets -- simply, what resources we create for future distribution.

Every housewife knows from her own experience that she can spend only what she has -- unless, naturally, she runs into debts, which have the unpleasant corollary that they have to be paid some day. It is not difficult to understand that the socialist state, which operates under much more complex and complicated conditions than an individual family, can distribute only what society creates. And even that cannot be distributed in its entirety: Apart from satisfying people's needs, it is also necessary to purposefully ensure the development of the national economy and the social aspects of life as a whole as well as the country's defense.

These things are well-known. However, in everyday life we sometimes seem to forget them or fail to realize their seriousness. There are still people who believe that, irrespective of results, the state is capable of ensuring any demands, any claims. That is why it will do no harm to recall the principles stated at our party congresses and at individual sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee that the population's needs can be satisfied and its social security consolidated only on the basis of a permanent development and high efficiency of social production and top quality of all work.

Development, efficiency and quality do not take place in a vacuum but under specific external and internal economic conditions, which are not invariable but are subject to changes. We must respond to these changes by effecting corresponding changes in our socioeconomic practice. It is no secret that we are effecting our development under constantly deteriorating conditions, such as permanent growth of world prices for raw and other materials, foodstuffs and energy, or the sharpening competition on foreign markets. These conditions are objective. We cannot change them or influence them directly.

However, we must not approach them as though they are crucial either. We must change the approach to their solution: Make it more active, more creative, more thoughtful, at all levels.

Deplorably, we have grown accustomed to always having everything resolved in one way or another -- when we are short of something, we simply import it; when we produce unprofitably, be it in industry or agriculture, the state will help out with a subsidy. Society will pay for it. But all of us are the society. Therefore, let us not say: What do I care for society? Such a path is not feasible. It is not a question of good or bad will, but harsh reality.

The working people enjoy a sense of social security which no generation before them experienced. We have guarantees that are unknown to working people in the capitalist system. The existence of full employment, social security, health care, state care for children and the young generation, our constantly rising educational and cultural standards, the fact that the working man represents the highest value -- indeed, all this is not inconsiderable in today's complex and complicated world. Let us hold it in esteem. And let us do everything to be able to fulfill our social programs and not have to scale down the individual plans, to thoughtfully handle resources and to be wise enough to think not only in terms of today but also in terms of tomorrow, to consider the needs of both the present and future generations. It is not always possible to arrange for everything by mere words, by prompting. Sometimes it is also necessary to adopt measures that are not popular but which lead to the solution of a situation or problem.

And that, too, must be understood.

FISCHER, LUXEMBOURG'S FLESCH CONCLUDE TALKS

LD212214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 Oct (ADN) -- The foriegn minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Mme Colette Flesch, ended her official visit to the GDR this afternoon. This morning she honored the victims of fascism in the former fascist concentration camp in Buchenwald and visited sites in Weimar.

Earlier, she had concluded her talks with Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, which began on Monday. In the course of their talks both sides praised the good and steady development of bilateral relations. They said that the fourth meeting of the foreign ministers of both states shows the usefulness of a political dialogue between states with different social systems.

The foreign minister expressed concern at the worsening international situation. Oskar Fischer pointed out that the causes of the present tensions lie in NATO's policy of arms buildup and confrontation, particularly in the decision of December 1979 on the production of U.S. medium-range missiles and their deployment in West Europe. He expounded the initiatives and proposals of the socialist states to continue detente, which cover all possible and necessary steps to this end.

Colette Flesch expounded her government's view on these questions. She concurred that, regardless of different views on the cause of international tension, the key issue is to preserve peace.

Oskar Fischer and Colette Flesch agreed to continue the political dialogue between both states and to develop bilateral relations for the benefit of both peoples.

EWALD MOLDT COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

DW211319 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1220 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpts from Dieter Wolff interview with Ewald Moldt, GDR permanent representative in the Federal Republic, in Schleswig-Holstein; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] How would you assess current relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic?

[Answer] The GDR is making an effort to contribute toward the further normalization of its relations with the Federal Republic. It is our view that normalization will always be an element of detente, and it is important particularly in the present complicated world situation to contribute to insuring detente. This is all the more important because there are forces in the world which are trying to get away from detente and pursue a policy of confrontation instead. This is why we believe that it is important for both German states to behave in keeping with the principles on which they have agreed, thus contributing to improving the European climate. By my visit I would like to make a small, modest contribution to this end as well.

[Question] I don't think that we need to dodge the existence of differences and different legal interpretations. Let me only mention the issue of citizenship for GDR citizens as well as the increased exchange rates for FRG visitors to the GDR. How and where would a beginning be made to clear up these differences? How can this be done at all?

[Answer] It is necessary to act according to international law. This is done in interstate relations, and this includes respect for the sovereignty of the state and its decisions. This alone can contribute to improved relations.

[Question] We are just a stone's throw from your country. I just mentioned the increased exchange rates. Do you understand that were it not for those rates, people over here would more readily visit your country and would do so without any ulterior motives?

[Answer] I can't quite understand this. Anybody going on a trip must live in the country he visits. For that purpose he needs money, as you know.

[Question] How do you think inter-German trade could be vitalized even more?

[Answer] Our trade is highly developed. The mutual turnover last year between the GDR and the Federal Republic came to DM1] billion. There are indications that there will be an increase this year. The rate of increase could well be higher if restrictive measures on the part of the Federal Republic did not so often cause difficulties, specifically, with respect to the GDR's desire to export more products of the machine-building sector to the Federal Republic. We wish and hope that further alleviations will materialize in this particular field.

KRENZ, FDJ DELEGATION END NICARAGUAN VISIT

AU191823 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Oct 81 p 2

[Summary] Managua (ADN) -- On Thursday, the FDJ delegation headed by Egon Krenz, FDJ Central Council first secretary and SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, ended its visit to Nicaragua. On Wednesday, the delegation had a cordial meeting with the comandantes of the revolution and national leadership members of the Sandinist Liberation Front, Daniel Ortega and Defense Minister Humberto Ortega. Egon Krenz conveyed the best wishes and personal greetings of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

At a Nicaraguan State Council meeting, Egon Krenz gave a speech in which he briefed his audience on the work of the GDR people and youth to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. "His assurance that the GDR would always stand at the side of the revolutionary people of Nicaragua was greeted with strong applause."

"According to a communique, an agreement was concluded in Managua on friendship and cooperation between the FDJ and the Sandinist youth of '19 July' for the years 1982-83. Moreover, both organizations agreed to prepare a festival of friendship between the youth of the GDR and of Nicaragua that is to be held in the GDR."

During the official talks which were held in a climate of fraternal cordiality and full agreement, friendship and internationalist solidarity, the sides exchanged opinions about strengthening the relations between the two youth organizations. They firmly condemned the criminal machinations of the Nicaraguan reaction directly supported from abroad that range from economic blackmail to acts of military force, aimed at preventing Nicaragua's peaceful reconstruction and its independent and sovereign development. They demanded the immediate discontinuation of the genocide in El Salvador.

FDJ'S KRENZ MEETS WITH CUBAN POLITBURO MEMBER

AU191815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Oct 81 p 2

[Summary] Havana (ADN) -- "During a stopover in Cuba, the delegation headed by Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, was received by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, in Havana on Friday." At the meeting both sides stressed the great importance of the recent talks between Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro.

"The increased active participation of youth in building socialism in Cuba and the GDR, it was stressed, also makes possible strengthening anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples who struggle for national and social liberation." On Friday, the FDJ delegation left for Berlin.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD201444 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0842 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Havana, 20 Oct (ADN) -- An agreement on the further deepening of cooperation between the GDR and Cuba in science and technology was signed in Havana on Monday by Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, and Wilfredo Torres Iribar, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

In talks with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers, and other Cuban politicians both sides praised the progress made in scientific-technical cooperation. They said that this coopertion represents an important factor in the development of the two countries' economy. The GDR delegation ended its 6-day visit to Cuba today.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AXEN VISIT TO PORTUGAL

Received by Eanes 20 Oct

LD202344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] President of the Republic of Portugal Antonio Ramalho Eanes received today, at the Belem Palace in Lisbon, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber.

President Eanes expressed his pleasure at being able to once again welcome Hermann Axen in Portugal. Hermann Axen conveyed to the president cordial greetings from Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker.

During the extensive talk, a lively exchange took place on bilateral relations and on the urgent issues of arms limitation through disarmament, the East-West dialogue and European security. Both politicians declared themselves in favor of the continuation of the road of peaceful coexistence through political and military detente as decided upon in Helsinki, as well as the promotion of bilateral relations.

In conclusion President Eanes asked Hermann Axen to convey his sincere greetings to Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker. The president's adviser on foreign affairs, Dr Jose Moraes Cabral, and GDR Ambassador Frank Bochow attended the meeting.

Hermann Axen also had a meeting with the leadership of the Portugal-GDR Friendship Society. At the cordial meeting much tribute was paid to the society's fruitful activity, which has been given new impetus thanks to the "GDR Week" at the Setubal industrial region at the beginning of this month, as a contribution to international understanding, peace, and detente.

Meets Labor Leaders 21 Oct

LD212350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Lisbon, 21 Oct (ADN correspondent) -- On the third day of their visit to Portugal, the SED Central Committee delegation under Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met the national secretaries of the CGTP-Intersindical, Alvaro Rana and Armanda Teixeira da Silva.

The representatives of the Portuguese Trade Union Conferation, which represents 76 percent of the working people, spoke of their experience in defending the economic, social, cultural and political interests of the working people and their democratic gains. The CGTP, which has a fine tradition of antifascist resitance, is resolved to make its contribution in the worldwide peace struggle and stands in solidarity at the side of socialist countries.

Hermann Axen conveyed cordial greetings from the SED and FDGB. He expressed admiration for the consistant work of the CGTP. He gave a detailed account of the tasks of the FDGB in fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and in preparing the FDGB Congress. International solidarity, he said, is and remains close to the hearts of the people of the GDR.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD212318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2053 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Lisbon, 21 Oct (ADN correspondent) -- The talks between delegations of both parties led by Alvaro Cunhal, the general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, and Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, were successfully concluded at the headquarters of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee on Wednesday evening (21 October). They agreed to a joint communique and signed an agreement on cooperation between both parties for 1982/83.

Hermann Axen told a Lisbon press conference that the visit had strengthened and enriched the good fraternal relations between the SED and PCP. Their extensive exchange of views and experience on their cooperation, which goes back to the time of the antifascist resistance struggle, as well as their analysis of the international situation confirmed their complete agreement on all issues.

During their talks the delegations expressed their profound unease at the international situation which has been aggravated by the confrontation policy of U.S. imperialism and of the most aggressive NATO circles.

Hermann Axen said that the interrupted process of detente must be reactivated. Effective measures should be taken to limit arms and to disarm and, specifically, to prevent the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The GDR will do everything in its power to remove the obstacles in the way of continuing detente.

HONECKER, STOPH THANK USSR LEADERS FOR GREETINGS

AU191518 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Oct 81 p 1

[GDR leaders Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph state telegram to Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov expressing thanks for national day greetings]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman,

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, Moscow,

Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR we thank you from the bottom of our hearts for the fraternal greetings on the GDR national day.

The 32d anniversary of the establishment of the GDR was marked by the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, and by new successes of our working people and their fraternal unity with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

The high appreciation reflected in your congratulations on the establishment of the first German worker-peasant state, of the achievements scored in building the socialist society, and of the GDR's struggle for peace and progress have filled our people with joy and pride.

This high appreciation is for us a commitment to continue making an active contribution toward strengthening socialism and peace, toward consolidating the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states.

In the face of the confrontation and intensified armament policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, we regard the relaxation of the international situation and the stabilization of peace through arms limitation and disarmament as a priority and vital task. In accordance with the peace initiative of the 26th CPSU Congress, the GDR will continue to pursue constructive activities for implementing the joint peace strategy of the fraternal socialist countries.

We note with pleasure and satisfaction that the cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is developing in all fields. That is a convincing expression of the firm and friendly relations between our fraternally linked parties, states and peoples.

Thanking you, esteemed comrades, the party of Lenin and the entire Soviet people again for you cordial congratulations, we wish you great successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress for building the communist society in the USSR and in the struggle for safeguarding peace and international security.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman,

Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman

HONECKER'S CONGRATULATION TELEGRAM TO MUBARAK

AU161444 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Cairo/Berlin (ND) -- On Tuesday Muhammad Husni Mubarak was elected new president of the Arab Republic of Egypt in a referendum. On this occasion Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to him:

On the occasion of your election as president of the Arab Republic of Egypt I convey my congratulations to you.

Allow me to express the wish that the relations between the GDR and the Arab Republic of Egypt will also in future develop to the benefit of our two states and peoples.

Accept, your excellency, my wishes for health and personal well-being.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES PDRY'S AL-HASANI

AU151340 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the PDRY Council of Ministers:

Esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani: On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the 14 October revolution, I convey to you, to the YSP Central Committee, to the Supreme People's Council and to the friendly PDRY people the most cordial congratulations and greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to state that the relations of trustful and all-round collaboration between our parties, states and peoples have further developed on the basis of the treaty of friendship and collaboration of 17 November 1979.

The PDRY people, led by the YSP, have successfully advanced on the road of the country's revolutionary transformation. I wish the friendly PDRY people new successes in their further struggle to fulfill the ambitious tasks set by the YSP. I assure you again of the GDR's active solidarity with and support for this struggle.

Please accept, dear comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, my best wishes for your personal well-being, health and energy.

PRK LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

AU142032 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman;

Comrade Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman;

Comrade Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, Berlin:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the national holiday of the GDR, we convey to you our cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly, as well as on our own behalf.

During the past 32 years the GDR people, under the leadership of their glorious SED, succeeded in the GDR in building developed socialism, whose attractiveness may be regarded as a solid bulwark of peace and social progress in Europe and throughout the world.

Since liberation from the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, the servants of Beijing's expansionism and hegemonism, the Kampuchean people, who are on the true way to socialism, have paid tribute to the important achievements gained by the GDR people on their way to communism, the program of which was adopted at the 19th SED Congress and especially marks the characteristics of the present stage of socialism prevailing on German soil.

Under the farsighted leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people have adopted the experiences of the GDR people and the SED in building authentic socialism, as well as the experiences of the struggle for peace and social progress of mankind. We take this as opportunity to express our deeply felt gratitude vis-a-vis the party, government and people of the GDR, for their support and aid in our struggle for building a new Kampuchea progressing toward socialism, and above all in our struggle to restore our legitimate and authentic right in the international arena.

We are determined to exert every effort to implement the contents of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our two countries strictly in the interest of our two countries and peoples as well as to the benefit of social progress.

Dear comrades, accept our best wishes for good health and great successes in your responsible work.

[Signed] Pen Sovan, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and Council of Ministers chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea;

Heng Samrin, State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea;

Chea Sim, president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea

SED GREETS 20TH MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU161914 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following telegram, signed by its general secretary Erich Honecker, to the delegates of the 20th (extraordinary) party congress of the Mexican Communist Party:

Esteemed comrades: The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 20th (extraordinary) Party Congress of the Mexican Communist Party.

We are following with great attention the endeavors of the Mexican communists and other leftist parties to establish a uniform political organization on the basis of scientific socialism.

In view of the exacerbation of the imperialist policy of confrontation and intensified armament, the SED attaches great importance to the joint action of all anti-imperialist forces in the interest of peace, detente and disarmament. Our party reaffirms its readiness to continue to develop cooperation with all communist and revolutionary parties in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

We wish you, dear comrades, a successful outcome of your party congress.

HONECKER GREETS IOJ CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD191010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin 19 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a message of greetings to those taking part in the Ninth Congress of the International Journalists' Organization (IOJ) which will be taking place in Moscow 19-21 October.

"There is great respect in the German Democratic Republic for the activities of your organization, which has become an all-embracing international association for all those journalists who support peace, democracy and social progress," the message says.

"We fully support the IOJ's lofty principles of maintaining peace, strengthening friendship among peoples and promoting international understanding. Ensuring peace is an issue of greater urgency for mankind today than ever before. NATO's arms build-up, which is being urged by the aggressive circles of imperialism, poses a threat to the future of all the people," the message goes on to say. "This is why journalists have a great responsibility for making their contribution to peace, disarmament and international security. They may rest assured that the German Democratic Republic will continue to consistently support these noble aims.

"May the congress engender new incentives so that the writings of progressively-minded journalists will effectively support the worldwide struggle against the nuclear threat that has arisen due to the imperialists' adventurous policies, against neocolonialism and racism, and for peace and understanding and a policy that is for the good of all people."

ADDITIONS TO JOINT DECLARATION WITH ANGOLA

The following corrections to the item entitled "Joint Declaration" published in the 15 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page E 9 are supplied from NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of 15 October: Page E 9, replace first two paragraphs with: "At the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola was in the GDR for an official friendship visit from 12 to 14 October 1981.

"The cordial reception extended to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the prominent figures accompanying him as well as the meetings with leading representatives of the two countries were a manifestation of the friendship and fraternal affinity between the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party, between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola.

"Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the prominent figures accompanying him visited the Schwedt petrochemical combine in Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk, where they acquainted themselves with the successes of the working people in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos laid a wreath at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism in Berlin Unter Den Linden. He conferred the name of Antonio Agostinho Neto, first president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, on the 26th polytechnical secondary school in Berlin-Pankow.

"In appreciation of his eminent merits for the friendship and cooperation among peoples and the preservation of peace, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, awarded President Jose Eduardo dos Santos the order 'Great Star of Friendship Among Peoples'.

"Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos conducted a comprehensive exchange of ideas in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual understanding. They briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the First extraordinary MPLA-Labor Party Congress as well as on the development in their countries. Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos discussed the further shaping of the relations between the two states on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation. They discussed the basic questions of the present international situation.

"On the GDR side the talks were attended by:

"Hermann Axen, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the SED;

"Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the SED;

"Wolfgang Rauchfuss, SED Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for materials management;

"Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs;

"Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member and chief of the Department for International Relations of the SED Central Committee;

"Frank-Joachim Herrmann, SED Central Committee candidate member, state secretary and chief of the office of the GDR State Council chairman;

"Johannes Schulz, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the People's Republic of Angola.

"On the side of the People's Republic of Angola, the participants were:

"Alfonso van Dunem, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee member and secretary for international relations;

"Paulo Teixeira Jorge, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee member and minister for foreign affairs;

"Artur Vidal Gomes, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee member and minister of agriculture;

"Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro, minister of industry;

"Paulino Pinto Joao Neto, secretary of state for cooperation;

"Lt Gen Antonio Jose Miranda, member of the general staff of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Angola and chief of the Main Department for Rear Services in the Ministry of Defense;

"Maj Jose Maria, advisor of the president for questions of defense and security;

"Carlos Fernandes, adviser of the president for foreign affairs."

Page E 12, insert before first paragraph: "They support the efforts of these states for peace, stability, neighborly relations and cooperation in Southeast Asia. They condemn any attempt at interference or aggression against the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of these states."

At end of second paragraph, add new paragraph: "Both sides advocate progress in the negotiations on transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone."

Fifth paragraph, following replaces last sentence and all of sixth paragraph: "They welcome the setting up of a democratic order in Nicaragua and Grenada and declare their solidarity with the struggling people of El Salvador. They condemn the U.S. policy of interference and military threat against the countries of Latin America.

"They strongly condemn the persistent imperialist policy of boycott and aggression against the Republic of Cuba. They support all efforts to strengthen peace and security in this region and peaceful coexistence.

"Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos demonstrate their will to support the full implementation of the principles of the UN Charter in the international coexistence of states.

"They support the respect for the nonaligned status of the African, Asian and Latin American states and condemn all attempts to force upon the countries of this region forms of hegemony and include them in 'spheres of influence' or in military political blocs." (supplying additional passages and rearranging paragraphs)

Last paragraph, from first line make read: "Jose Eduardo dos Santos thanked Erich Honecker for the cordial and fraternal reception and for the hospitality extended to him."

Same paragraph, last line make read: "... accepted with thanks.

"Berlin, 14 October 1981

"[Signed] On behalf of the GDR
"Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman
"On behalf of the People's Republic of Angola
"Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola"

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN BUDAPEST 22 OCT

LD220926 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee is in session in Budapest. A report on topical international issues, an account reviewing the implementation of the 15-year housing construction program and a proposal for the further development of the system of housing management and distribution are on the agenda.

REPORT ON BUDAPEST TV DISCUSSIONS ABOUT 1956

LD212334 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 21 Oct 81

["Counterrevolution 1956" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 21 Oct (MTI) -- A documentary programme was broadcast under the above title by the Hungarian Television on Tuesday evening. Guests of the programme include Janos Berecz, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department; Professor Ervin Hollos and historian Balint Szabo, managing editor of PARTTORTENETI KOZLEMENYK (party history gazette). All of them have written several books on the counter-revolution in 1956. The four (?reasons) of which was summed up by Balint Szabo during the programme as follows: the sectarian-dogmatic views of the Rakosi-Gero group in the early (?1950's), the pernicious activity of the revisionist group led by Imre Nagy, the (?organization) work of counter-revolutionary forces all over the country and external counter-revolution, i.e. the undermining activity of imperialism. It was stressed, if the first reason had not occurred, the other three together could not break out the counter-revolution.

Ervin Hollos emphasized that the outbreak of the counter-revolution on October 23, 1956, was not a necessity, as the party leadership had (?exposed) mistakes already at its meeting in June, 1953, but the leadership itself broke into two parts. One of them was that of Rakosi-Gero, who did not want to unveil its own responsibility. The other group was that of Imre Nagy, who -- as it was stated by Janos Berecz -- wanted to reveal (?the) situation in the beginning. Balint Szabo has the same opinion, i.e. Imre Nagy personally did not want to break out a counter-revolution, but the political platform worked out by him opened a path for counter-revolution. Ervin Hollos pointed out that the fight of politicians representing sectarians and revisionism resulted in a crisis of the party leadership and that led to a crisis of the whole party. Because there was no social crisis in Hungary in 1956, and a renewed leadership could solve the problems, but [as received] it was exactly the party leadership which suffered from a crisis and internal and external enemies could hinder it to escape from it. The necessity of the two-front struggle against dogmatism and revisionism was decided in vain at the meeting of the central leadership in June, 1956, when Rakosi was released from his post.

Speaking about the reserves of the counter-revolution in Hungary, Janos Berecz mentioned the three types of underground activities existing at that time. The first one was formed by the right-wing politicians, who were excluded from the leadership of the coalition parties of the 1945-48 period because they did not agree with the support of socialist tendencies.

The second group was more dangerous than the previous one. It rallied Horthyist officers, gendarmes, etc, and its organizations, the Botond Division, White Cross, Charity Party, had arms too. The third group was the so-called Christian Movement, which had 7,000 to 8,000 members rallying especially young people. All these organizations were supported and supplied with arms by the West. The most important help was the 10 million leaflets and newspapers which were spreaded in Hungary by air balloons by the hostile imperialist propaganda.

Most of them were written in the United States, and suggested that those who launch armed attack upon the social system could rely upon the political, financial, moreover, military support of the United States. Counter-revolutionary forces were ordered from abroad to stay behind party opposition, and not to expose themselves. Thus the aims of counter-revolution coincided with the theoretical-political targets of the revisionists led by Imre Nagy.

The participants of the discussion mentioned the negative influence of the IRODALMI UJSAG (LITERARY GAZETTE) and the PETOFI KOR (PETOFI CIRCLE). At the meetings of the latter writers following Imre Nagy called the tune, and right-wing politicians of the coalition parties rejecting socialism also contributed. Important, that a group of students, after listing their demands, menaced to have a demonstration if they would not been fulfilled within two weeks. [sentence as received] But organized counter-revolution advanced the time of the demonstration on October 23 as it was afraid of being checked. The fact that events had been organized in advance is proved by [the fact] that the demonstration started peacefully in the afternoon, became an attack on the radio building by the evening; attacks on transport centres, magazines, telephone exchanges and the centre of the party organ were launched at about six and seven o'clock in the evening. The participants of the TV-programme unanimously stated that the events on October 23 had an unambiguous character of counter-revolution. It does not change anything that conscious counter-revolutionary forces -- as it was stated by Balint Szabo -- remained in the background and took the advantage of the mass demonstration for breaking out armed counter-revolution.

Aimed at solving the problems in a political way, Imre Nagy was coopted into the party's political leadership and elected prime minister. He also attended the meeting when it was decided to ask Soviet troops to come to Buc pest. But it was only a demonstration of strength. Those units had not been ordered to fire.

As Ervin Hollos and Janoz Berecz stated, until October 29 the government itself had sufficient military and police strength, completed with workers and party members, to suppress armed revolt. Imre Nagy's task would be to withdraw working masses, who only protected against previous mistakes, from the influence of the counter-revolution as it was the reason for his election as prime minister.

But crisis of the party leadership continued to exist and two centres developed in the party centre in practice: one of them, led by Imre Nagy, is [as received] expressed solidarity with, then supported, the armed rebels. The other centre still represented the sectarian-dogmatic policy. Thus it could not make firm steps against the counter-revolution.

From October 25 Imre Nagy met various delegations which were organized by his group in practice, and their main efforts -- as Janos Berecz pointed out -- were to make recognized that the armed rebel was just, it emerged from a democratic popular movement, and various "national committees" established in the meantime, had to be considered organizations of power. Imre Nagy and his supporters admitted that the events represent a popular and democratic revolution. "Thereby he created a situation, where all those, who fought against rebel groups and safeguarded the people's power by political and military means, became counter-revolutionaries and those who were counter-revolutionaries and lifted hands against the people's power became revolutionaries. This was the most severe betrayal."

This gives reason for that Imre Nagy did not help the defenders of the Budapest party headquarters on October 30, though an armed fight was under way against the party he represented. [sentence as received] If he offered assistance, that would create a conflict with the most important counter-revolutionary groups, with whom he had talks as prime minister. As Ervin Hollos said: "He has already given up people's democratic system."

Imre Nagy pretended to control the drift of events, announced Hungary's Quit the Warsaw Treaty on October 31, and permanent neutrality of Hungary and turned to the United Nations for guarantee on November 1. "Neutrality itself as neither a counter-revolutionary nor a revolutionary activity; it is a political state," emphasized Janos Berecz.

"However, by breaking off with the allies and with socialism in such a situation, he meant to make it impossible practically for the internal forces -- aided by external help -- to organize and launch a counter-attack against counter-revolution."

In the meantime the United States decided that Imre Nagy's time was over and Mindszenthy should be given all support. In his radio speech broadcast on October 3 Mindszenthy already spoke about the "fallen regime" and even threatened its heirs, addressing implicitly Imre Nagy and his supporters, with large-scale calling to accounts and demand the restoration of the "institutions" of the Catholic Church, marking as objective the construction of cultural - nationalist nation based on private property. The peasant understood so much that he was demanding the restoration of the institution of landlordship. Anyway counter-revolution lost its veil sooner in the country because the former landlords and gendarmes were beginning to return....

By the end of October about 8-10,000 armed civilian counter-revolutionaries formed the core on which the government leaned. The military affairs were in the hands of Pal Maleter and Bela Kiraly, Horthyite officers both who also managed to climb as high as the rank of colonel in the people's army. Eventually Kiraly was arrested in 1951, not without ground, and the counter-revolutionaries freed him. Maleter decided to side with the counter-revolution in 1956 and was appointed defence minister.

Late night on November 1 Janos Kadar and Ferenc Munic left Budapest to set up a new revolutionary centre at Szolnok. On November 3 the new Revolutionary Workers-Peasants Government was formed which sought help from the Soviet Union. After consultation with the socialist countries the Soviet Union decided to render the requested help. Janos Berecz explained that although there was dispute on minor points of the help, "The discussants fully agreed on the fundamental point that a counter-revolution was going on in Hungary which was attempting to overthrow the workers' power, hence it was an internationalist interest to take action against it." The Soviet military troop offered resistance and the winding up of the Budapest counter-revolutionary groups was completed on November 9.

"The quick assistance meant," Ervin Hollos said, "that the danger of civil war and with that of a new world war, could be averted." Imre Nagy himself impiled this danger when in his radio speech on November 4 he applied for UN assistance asserting that "Our troops are still fighting and the government is in its place." Immediately afterwards he rushed to the Yugoslav embassy to take refuge.

The new revolutionary centre immediately turned into the Provisional Executive Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and on November 6 the organization of the party began. "What the unity of leadership really means was shown exactly by the new revolutionary center," stressed Ervin Hollos. "Even amid the turmoil of the first difficult months it was capable of uniting the forces loyal to the people's republic, proving thus that the counter-revolution was not reflecting a necessary process and that [words indistinct] the leadership. The new revolutionary centre managed to tackle the crisis in a matter of weeks, perhaps months."

Janos Berecz called it an extremely important move of the HSWP that it "distinguished between the so-called democratic mass movement and conscious counter-revolutionaries, counter-revolutionary criminals. It declared that all the complaints raised against the erroneous policy were justified and immediately set to repair them. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party did not shrink from putting on its agenda questions ripe for solution, to speak openly and candidly the turth and also boldly to execute reforms wherever necessary. The reforms helping to implement the objectives of socialism resolve the contradictions that may emerge and by mobilizing the working masses, they help enforce the interests of socialism and the working people," said Janos Berecz in conclusion.

OLSZOWSKI PRESS CONFERENCE ON PLENUM RESULTS

LD211510 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] At the PZPR Central Committee a meeting was held between Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and the representatives of embassies and press, radio and television correspondents from socialist countries accredited in Poland.

Stefan Olszowski informed them about the current situation in the country, and about the tasks of the party resulting from the resolutions of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION VIEWS PLENUM RESOLUTIONS

LD211932 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] There has been a plenary session in Warsaw of the Central Party Control Commission [CKKP]. Activity since the ninth congress was discussed. There was also discussion of the tasks emerging from the resolutions of the Fourth Central Committee Plenum.

The Presidium made several decisions concerning, among other things, keeping the Central Committee leadership up to date about unfavorable phenomena in the party. It was also decided that people punished by the commission, especially for abusing their posts, should not fulfill any leading functions.

Much of the discussion was given over to the eighth point of the resolution of the fourth plenum. It states that the Prosecutor General's Office should complete by the end of the year all investigations in progress against those guilty of abuses who occupied leading posts in the past. It was decided that party control commissions should also accelerate their work. Those taking part in the meeting acquainted themselves with the documented accusations which lay at the foundations of the decision of the CKKP ruling group to expel Stefan Bratkowski from the party.

ZOFIA GRZYB 16 OCT ADDRESS TO PZPR FOURTH PLENUM

AU211109 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Oct 81 p 6

[Speech delivered by Zofia Grzyb, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and brigade leader at the Radoskor tannery in Radom, at the 16 October session of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The Central Committee today holds another plenary session. Each session has been held in an increasingly complex socioeconomic and political situation in the country. After our plenary sessions, the list of our concerns for the destinies of the party, society and the entire nation has been growing longer instead of shrinking. In their pronouncements at meetings and individual conversations, party members are voicing bitterness and a lack of confidence in party activity and the party's inspirational and controlling functions with regard to the acts performed by the government and other administration organs.

Critical remarks are ever more frequently being addressed to Central Committee Politburo members for the failure to provide an organizational, operative elaboration of the decisions of the ninth congress or subsequent plenums. The party leadership allegedly does nothing except issue statements. And we must not feel offended because those allegations proceed from genuine concern for the party.

I quote those ideas heard at meetings to draw from the conclusions which would enable us today to restore confidence among us, comrades and members of the same party, and which would give us the feeling of safety, the more so since the term "confrontation," uttered and inflected recently in all cases, gives grounds for insecurity.

In particular, this arises from the fact that some intentions expressed at the Solidarity congress certainly do not leave any doubts. However, what disturbs us is the question of where all this is leading us.

As the congress proceedings were unfolding, one could see that the hopes that Solidarity would take the shape of a trade union had failed. The congress unequivocally determined the nature of Solidarity as an oppositional organization, negatively -- not to say in a hostile way -- disposed to socialism, to the party and to everything related to the notion of socialism.

The congress decisions and declarations, the course of discussions, as well as the fact that members of illegal organizations, such as the workers Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR], the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] and others, officially took part in the congress, presented their views and shaped the program and resolutions, eloquently attested to the political tendencies of some people belonging to the pre- and post-congress leadership of that movement.

As a Central Committee member in the previous term, I participated in Central Committee plenums, various conferences and meetings from the beginning of the crisis, which has particularly manifested itself in the past 12 months. For almost 3 months, I have also been a Politburo member. I refer to those facts to show that each time we critically evaluated the developments and adopted probably the right decisions whose implementation should have improved the situation and checked the decline. I bear in mind speeches delivered by comrades, Central Committee secretaries and members of the government leadership. They promised resolute steps to oppose chaos and anarchy and to check hostile acts against socialism. It seemed that we would prevent the economic situation that has now emerged.

All promises made and acts performed by the party and government leadership were supposed to bring an improvement. Instead, things are deteriorating, production is going down, the store shelves are completely empty, food is scarce. The party is in disarray and many organizations have ceased their activities. Deprived of any support from party echelons, our people have lost confidence in the possibility of overcoming the crisis. Many of them have returned their party cards. Many of our figures have been bitterly attacked, and we proved to be unable to defend them.

For this reason I am wondering if, while advocating the correct line of agreement, we have not lost our way in the pursuit of that line. All of us are for agreement, but the questions are with whom, under what conditions and at what price. Does agreement signify the surrender of power? Does it imply a split in the party and in leading cadres, chaos and anarchy, disrespect for the law and Poland's legal principles? Should that agreement consist of providing legal bases for the organization of hostile forces and the adversaries of socialism? Does the transformation of Solidarity into an opposition party fall within this line? Is it possible to openly discuss the question of seizing power, as happened at the Solidartiy congress?

The question arises: What are we up to? What did we need all those resolute promises for, those Politburo and government statements? What was the point of setting up the Anticrisis Headquarters? What have we done with the decisions adopted by previous Central Committee plenums?

This is why today, on the occasion of another Central Committee plenum, I share my concern with you. This is why I increasingly wonder about my personal Politburo member's responsibility for the destinies of the country and the party. My work colleagues, rank-and-file party members, party aktivs, are, with growing impatience, waiting for resolute actions on the part of the Politburo and the government.

They tell me straightforwardly: We have elected a party leadership; we have a government chaired by a general. Then let them adopt the necessary decisions, let them act firmly, and let them run the party and the state more wisely. If you do not do that, do not want to or are unable to do that, then we must replace you.

It is you who must provide the conditions for improving the situation. With our clear-cut posture, we are ready to participate in the efforts to bring the country out of the catastrophe. Give us fewer promises, but more concrete actions.

I am a laborer. There are many things that I do not know, and I am not ashamed of that. Thus I am unable to offer solutions that could change the situation for the simple reason that I do not know what there is to do. However, I know perfectly well that, as of today, we must take steps here which could bring about a real turning point in the situation, which would result in a rebirth in the party and a resurgence of confidence in honest people.

While defining the conditions under which we work and will probably work, we must constantly take into account the continuing unrest, tension and conflicts. We have hardly had a single day in months without strikes or strike alerts, without protests and brawls, without unpunished resistance to the authorities and without defiance of the law. The question arises: How long will that go on? How long will the government restrict itself to statements and mere declarations about taking firm steps? Let the law be the law for all and let it be valid for everybody.

I have one more thing to say. I am a woman and a mother. I must not overlook an issue that deeply concerns me. There are millions of women, mothers and children in Poland. I know myself how difficult it is to live today, to make ends meet and to provide bearable living conditions. We are heading for an even more difficult season, the winter. We are very concerned about heat and light in our homes, schools and hospitals.

I would like to appeal to all fellow citizens: If our lives are so difficult and hard, let us forget our mutual dislikes, ambitions and differences of opinion and let us act quickly, together and efficiently to ease the burdens of the present period.

Finally, I would like to present my own case. As you know, I am a Solidarity member. I joined that union in the hope that it would be a more active and efficient union fighting for the workers' living and working conditions. My convictions were based on the substance of the statutes, and I regarded the mistakes committed lightly, thinking that mistakes were always made at the beginning. I did not always agree with the behavior of some figuresin the new union. I attributed that to the lack of experience.

I hoped that the first Solidarity congress would critially assess the mistakes committed and would direct that mass organization onto the path of trade union activity. Unfortunately, the events took a different course. After the congress I simply realized that I was a member of an opposition political organization fighting against people's rule.

I should add that at my enterprise the Solidarity organization in principle defends the workers and performs the functions of a trade union. If Solidarity as a whole acted like its organization at my enterprise, I would stay in the union. However, as a member of the party and of the central party authorities, I must not confine my evaluation to the enterprise trade union organization alone. I must also see things through the prism of Solidarity as a whole, through the prism of the union's leadership and of the programs it has adopted. For this reason I resolved to quit that organization. If I had stayed in that organization, I would have, by my mere presence there, accepted not only the good things that are taking place at our enterprise, but also everything that the extremist elements in the union's national and regional leadership are up to. And this is what I, as party member, must not accept.

ADDITIONS TO OLSZOWSKI PLENUM REPORT 16 OCT

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU of 17-18 October carries on pages 5-6 the report delivered by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, at the 16 October session of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The TRYBUNA LUDU version has been compared with the Warsaw Radio version and found to be identical, allowing for the following additions and corrections to the iten entitled "Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum: 16 Oct Session" under the subtitle "Olszowski Report" published in the 19 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 14. The additions and corrections are made to the Warsaw Domestic Service version of the speech only and do not include comparison to the "abridged version" of Olszowski's speech taken from Warsaw PAP in Russian at 2100 GMT and published in brackets within the Warsaw Radio version.

On page G 14, second paragraph, insert after first sentence: "Since in his report Comrade Kania gave a general appraisal of that political event, I would only like to draw attention to some of its aspects."

On page G 15, fourth paragraph, insert after third sentence: "We must give up the speech vogue [posiedzeniowy styl] in our work. Live activity among people is the only way, and the historical order to struggle is the requirement of the moment."

On page G 16, between penultimate and last paragraphs, insert additional passage: "The slogan of 'free opinions and convictions' has now become a screen to conceal a plan for gradually dismantling the constitutional order. We respect each citizen's right to free opinions and convictions, and we will provide further legal guarantees and material conditions for it. However, that freedom must not be misused for activity going against Polish interests, for anticommunist and anti-Soviet agitation."

On page G 17, between second and third paragraphs, insert additional passage: "That principle must define the wage, price and compensation policy, and must be decisive in determining the amounts of wages, pensions and annuities, in dividing social means and benefits. Through the system of social insurance and aid, we endeavor to surround with assiduous concern, both in the city and countryside, persons who have passed their productive age, not fully able-bodied, affected by disability and lonely. That is a common task of the state and society. From the point of view of the principle of justice and equality, also highly important are an appropriate housing policy, health services, assistance to young couples and families with many children, and an equal start in life for the young generation from all social groups, trades and regions in the country."

Same page, third paragraph, insert after second sentence: "Contradictory to that are demands for absolute equality in dividing material goods, the primitive concepts of egalitarianism taking no account of real professional qualifications, labor effectiveness, experiences and possibilities, as well as responsibility shown by workers. On the other hand, the equality of social changes and variety in living conditions, stemming from varying work, must harmoniously complement each other. For this reason we must aspire to fair proportions of incomes and for their openness, we must oppose a situation in which some groups enjoy excessively high incomes and live at the expense of others, and we must resolutely fight crimes, abuses and profiteering, as well as the drawing of undeserved profits."

Same page, fifth paragraph, between first and second sentences, insert sentence: "The consistent settling of accounts with the past should not obscure the need to counteract the present spread of various kinds of wastefulness, abuse and criminality, which are becoming a dangerous social calamity."

Same page, insert at end of fifth paragraph: "In the entire ideological work, use must be made of all positive experiences and patterns."

Same page, last paragraph, last line, substitute for [word indistinct]: "And so forth."

On page G 19, between second and third paragraphs, insert additional passage: "They include the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society which acts vigorously for bringing the two peoples together in many fields and for cooperation between the Polish people and the peoples of the USSR; the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, grouping veterans of the struggle for national and social liberation from all currents of the antifascist resistance movement, of partisan units and formations of the regular armed forces in the East and West, and former concentration camp inmates; the League of National Defense; the League of Women; the national and regional scientific societies; societies for promoting culture; societies for regional studies and for cooperation with foreign countries, and so forth. They number millions of members, and the overwhelming majority of them are passionate public figures devoting their efforts to the service of the Polish People's Republic."

Same page, insert additional paragraph after fourth paragraph: "The patriotic front of agreement and cooperation is opposed by the trend of social destruction. We are asked how to discern acts hostile to socialism. There are criteria which are based on the experiences not just of the Polish, but also of the international workers' movement. A counterrevolutionary is one who intentionally endeavors to do away with social ownership of the means of production, who undermines constitutional foundations ensuring the leading role of the workers class and the worker-peasant alliance, who disputes the working people's sovereign rights in the state, who endeavors to deprive the party of its inalienable role under socialism, and who opposes our alliances and the community of the socialist states, thus playing into the hands of the enemies of peace and social progress." The TRYBUNA LUDU version then resumes item with the first paragraph on page G 20.

On page G 20, last paragraph, penultimate line, substitute for [words indistinct]: "and particularly..."

On page G 21, second paragraph, insert after second sentence: "Guided by the congress recommendations on this issue, we have begun to prepare a Central Committee plenary meeting. At its recent session, the Politburo examined a "Report on Conditions for Young People's Start in Life and Work" and instructed the government of the Polish People's Republic to take steps to shield the younger generation from the most grievous social effects of the continuing crisis and the economic reform. Strong and independent socialist youth leagues are the best spokesmen for the interests and aspirations of the younger generation. We will back them in the conviction that the clear idea of the vital needs and aspirations of the younger generation must be a feature of the socialist process of reforming social and economic life." The TRYBUNA LUDU version then resumes item with third paragraph.

Same page, fourth paragraph, line nine, substitute for [words indistinct]: "out of its unhampered will. A discussion..."

Same page, same paragraph, line eleven, substitute for [word indistinct]: "forums..."

Same page, fifth paragraph, line five, substitute for [words indistinct]: "that can be verified."

On page G 22, second paragraph, last line, insert additional phrase and paragraphs: "... their action, to be constantly present among party members at enterprises, among collectives, and to assist in fomenting cooperation among all patriotic forces.

"Comrades, in accordance with the decision of the ninth congress, the party must provide conditions for developing its theoretical thought. Today we must deeply examine and evaluate primarily the current phase of Poland's development. In light of the present crisis, we must reexamine the position adopted at the seventh congress, according to which Poland is already at the stage of building a developed socialist society. The structure of class relations in Poland requires a careful examination. In view of the dramatic situation, fundamental questions must be posed: What are the sources of such strong social contradictions in Poland? What are the causes of the reoccurring crises in which the workers class played such a prominent role? And how to shape the future?

"We consider it expedient to submit to the Central Committee the proposal to organize this year a national ideological conference which should be attended by members of the central and voivodship party authorities, as well as by figures of the ideological front, party scientists and journalists. The point is to stimulate Marxist ideological thought in the entire party with regard to the following problems:

"-- The fronts of the class, political and ideological struggle between the forces of socialism and those of antisocialist counterrevolution;

"-- The state of and trends in developing socialist democracy, and -- in connection with them -- contradictions in the conditions under which the socialist state acts;

"-- Changes taking place in the political consciousness of society, and primarily of the working class;

"-- Conditions for building the community of national interests in a socialist society.

"-- In our opinion, the national ideological conference should be held before the end of 1981.

"The spreading of Marxist-Leninist ideological and political knowledge among party members and candidate members has been strongly neglected. The present system of party training was strongly, but fairly, criticized in the precongress discussion. In the past 12 months, its scope has been very restricted. Thus we have been confronted with the need to restore the training system in line with the principle that the most important task is to master basic Marxist knowledge, to systematize and refresh the principles of socialism, its elementary values and theses, as well as to spread a Marxist evaluation of new political phenomena and problems.

"We suggest that the objectives of ideopolitical training, formulated in the above way, be implemented on the basis of the following subject blocks:

"The first block is dedicated to the principles of Marxist-Leninist theory.

"The second subject block in political training involves the science of the party, deepening the knowledge of the Leninist norms of party life and of the principles of democratic centralism, as well as of the way the party exercises its leading role.

"The third block encompasses the key problems of party policy in light of the decisions adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. In the current year's curricula for general political training within the network of ideological meetings in basic party organizations, we regard this block as the basic one.

"The fourth block encompasses an outline of the history of People's Poland. This block has particular importance. It is necessary to explain the history of People's Poland as a whole in a honest way, because the newest history of Poland has become a field of bitter ideological struggle.

"Guided by this principle, we propose, in the system of party training, to single out:

" -- The training of candidate members;

" -- The training of party members enrolled recnetly;

" -- General party training:

" -- Various forms of aktivs' training, particularly at evening universities of Marxism-Leninism, as well as conferences and symposiums for ideological theory, and other forms of party aktives' intellectual activity.

"In the entire training system, a key position belongs to the cadres of teachers and lecturers. That function must obtain in the party itself a status and respect befitting its actual role, and party echelons must not only see to it that the best people are selected to guide ideological life in basic organizations, but must also give those comrades the assistance they need.

"We will also create a uniform system to foment the knowledge and qualifications of the apparatus personnel and party aktivs on the basis of the Higher School for Social Sciences, local party schools, as well as of the central and local establishments for training in courses combined with the most massive form of training at evening universities of Marxism-Leninism.

"It is equally important to streamline inner party information. That matter has been frequently criticized. The steps taken thus far have brought no satisfactory improvements.

"We will develop a system to rapidly work out analyses and provide the party and its aktivs with operative information. Within the structure of the Central Committee apparatus and viovodship-level echelons, we assign the teams necessary for that purpose, as well as improve technical means for conveying information. An information department is being formed in the Central Committee to deal with those problems.

"In the entire system of the party's ideological work, it is necessary to restore the ability to influence the postures of people, and thus the ability to conduct agitation work. This is a task for the whole party, for all its cells.

"We adapt the structure of the executive apparatus in party echelons to the tasks of ideological work. Within the Central Committee, those tasks will be concentrated in the ideological department. Voivodship committees are expected to set up strong teams in their propaganda and agitation departments." The TRYBUNA LUDU version then resumes item with the sixth paragraph.

On page G 23, first paragraph, last line, substitute for [words indistinct]: "We have also initiated..."

Same page, between penultimate and last paragraphs, insert the passages: "We intend to set up an agency for publication and information. In addition to its work with leaders of editorial boards and journalist teams, it may perform an important role in implementing those tasks. The materials with unequivocal ideological and political eloquence, provided by the agency to editorial boards, will help the party inform society about its position faster and more efficiently. The press must obtain the means necessary to accomplish its tasks properly.

"What I mean are mainly the shortage of newsprint, printing facilities, communications equipment, the means of transportation and the supplies of materials necessary.

"These problems were highlighted in the ninth congress decision which stated that the adverse trends in that sphere must be checked in 1982 at the latest.

"In the period of the bitter struggle for the mass media, particular tasks belong to party echelons and organizations within editorial boards. While endeavoring to improve the press, radio and television's contribution toward implementing the ninth congress decisions, they must resolutely resist the pressure exerted on journalist circles by the adversaries, and must back journalists defending the principles of socialism.

"We expect press, radio and television staff members to be self-determinate. It must be clear who is for socialism, for the policy fixed by the Ninth PZPR Congress. The party counts on intensive journalist service to society, on activity helping to consolidate socialism and overcome the political and economic crisis."

MEDIA CONTINUES COMMENT ON FOURTH PZPR PLENUM

TRYBUNA LUDU on Plenum

LD211502 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Undated TRYBUNA LUDU article: "After 4th PUWP CC Plenum"; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Oct (PAP) -- "The aims of the party -- in spite of attempts used in a brutal political game to portray them in a distorted and false light -- concur with the strivings and interest of the society. The party's ardent wish is to arrest the crisis, consistently extirpate its roots, put into effect a programme of economic and social reform, democratize life in the country, bring to account persons who either through ill will or neglect put into jeopardy the basic socialist social aims. Debates of the fourth plenum demonstrated the party's determination to continue the line of socialist renewal.

But it is not the removal of causes and painful effects of the crisis that is the heartfelt wish of all those who, for many months now, by their actions have been blocking implementation of the economic and social reforms. It is not the social good that is sought by those who are igniting consistently, according to a plan, ever new hotbeds of unrest and conflicts. It is not the interest of the nation that is the motive of actions of those who fan anti-Soviet moods and are lashing out openly at the shape of international alliances which give Poland security and guarantee her state sovereignty. Decisions of the 4th plenum aim to give unequivocal and resolute rebuff to such destructive anti-socialist actions."

"The Central Committee also appealed to those Solidarity leaders who are trying to push the union on to tracks clashing with the interests of the nation and the state, total negation and boycott of the government's anti-crisis measures, urging them unconditionally to stop that policy. At the same time, the party once again addresses itself to the Solidarity working class base, to its class and patriotic instinct urging it to enter constructive cooperation to help solve the problems plaguing the society.

The Fourth CC Plenum firmly reaffirmed the will of continuation of the line mapped out by the 9th congress, the will and need of struggle for realization of that line.

Thus the 4th plenum expressed its support for agreement, for the broad civic front of national unity, at the same time declaring that it will fight resolutely those who put their distinctive aims and political ambitions above the national interest, above security and national existence. In other words, the party says, yes, to agreement and dialogue, no, no, to dismantling of socialism, whatever slogans are used for that purpose. Let there be no doubt about this."

Leadership, Need for Unity

LD220900 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Oct (PAP) -- In a commentary entitled "Our House Is Still a House for All," Dominik Horodynski, chief editor of the weekly KULTURA, writes on the results of the work of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum:

Changes in the post of Central Committee first secretary are always very important events. This time they took place in a particular atmosphere: without dramatic changes of course, without [word indistinct] between the outgoing and the new party leaders, but with mutual human respect. Stanislaw Kania was first secretary in a very difficult period in the history of People's Poland. His sense of responsibility, his honesty and caution, his inclination to delay decisions were seen as extreme vacillation or as an absence of consistency. This met with criticism from various sides. In essence, the historic service of Comrade Kania was that Poland avoided spilling blood. And that counts for a great deal. Preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress and the defining of the methods of socialist renewal also took place under his leadership.

At present Wojciech Jaruzelski is stamping the marks of his individuality into the implementation of the ninth congress decisions which are binding upon the party. A man known for his honesty, a soldier and a patriot, loyal to Poland and loyal to socialism, he is endowed with a talent so necessary for a leader today -- that of gaining the people's respect and trust. Already in his first speech the new first secretary has found the words in which categorical resolve to put an end to the disintegration of the state is combined with confirmation of the will for all the public forces of the country, whose stance is that of socialism, to join in the common cause of responsibility, the article in the weekly KULTURA says.

I believe that the significance of the fourth plenum can be defined in the following way: The party must again achieve unity of actions -- not an identity of views, but precisely an increased sense of authenticity and maximum capability of action. Without this it is difficult to talk of the party's leading role, or of an effective struggle against dangerous and menacing phenomena. At the same time, it is necessary to realize the fact that the party by itself will not be able to extricate Poland from the crisis. Agreement with the other public forces is necessary.

Poland is a house for all, today and tomorrow. The tragic divisions between us may destroy this house right down to its foundations. Overcoming the divisions and seeking higher bonds, genuine agreements -- such is the need of the time. It will not (?be possible) to reach agreement with everyone, but let those who know only how to destroy feel themselves to be alone, the author writes in conclusion.

WROCLAW DISTURBANCES LEAD TO ARRESTS, MEETING BAN

Solidarity Official Arrested

NC211754 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Police in the city of Wroclaw today hauled a local Solidarity union official in for questioning and searched his house after he organized a referendum that overwhelmingly called for the Polish Government's resignation, union sources said.

The sources said that the action was taken against the official Jerzy Trocinski a day after the local Solidarity branch conducted the referendum at the Fadroma factory, which makes construction machinery and employs 2,000 people.

The union's Executive Committee, enraged by the chronic food shortages in Poland, had recently adopted a resolution putting the blame for the country's woes entirely on the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

To back the resolution, the union organized a referendum at the Fadroma factory in the southwestern Poland city of Wroclaw. Three of four Fadroma workers belong to Solidarity.

Eighty-two percent of those who cast ballots yesterday were in favor or the entire government resigning and 88 percent supported "democratic" elections to choose and "authentic" parliament.

Nine out of ten said a reference to the Polish Communist Party's leading role in Poland should be stricken from the country's Constitution.

After police searched his house, Mr Trocinski was taken in for interrogation and released after two hours, the union sources said.

TV Reports Demonstration

LD211904 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has informed us that at about 1740, in the center of Wroclaw, an automobile equipped with a megaphone broadcast inciting communiques of an antistate content, thereby causing a breach of the peace. A crowd gathered and the militia took firm action, dispersing the crowd and stopping the broadcasts from the car. The organizers of the provocative action were arrested. In the city center, groups of teenagers are still gathering and demonstrating in front of the Citizens' Militia headquarters. The Militia are continuing to take action.

The voivodship authorities have decided to use all their powers and to use all means to restore calm and order in the city.

Solidarity Members Arrested

NC212132 Paris AFP in English 2123 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Wroclaw, Poland, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Tension grew here tonight after police stopped the local branch of the independent trade union federation Solidarity from distributing its newsletter.

Police took similar action yesterday in Katowice.

Union officials said steel-helmeted police with truncheons surrounded a van where four union activists were carrying out their daily task of distributing leaflets and issuing announcements over a loudspeaker.

The four unionists were arrested and driven to a local police station. The incident caused no immediate reaction from the estimated 300 onlookers at the scene, but two hours later about 1,500 persons, mainly young, began a demonstration near the police station, which was guarded by roadblocks.

The demonstrators demanded the immediate release of the four arrested men, who are being held for questioning.

The demonstration, a peaceful one, was continuing at 9 p.m. local.

Public Meeting Banned

LD220028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening street disturbances occurred in Wroclaw.

Procedures are being carried out regarding four people who were arrested in a car equipped with a megaphone, belonging to Solidarity.

Yesterday evening -- in connection with the situation which has arisen -- the Wroclaw voivoda issued an order banning the sale of alcoholic beverages and introduced a ban on gatherings in public places in the city and the voivodship.

Both orders will remain in force until further notice.

Union Officials Released

NC221234 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Three Wroclaw union officials arrested yesterday for handing out newsletters of the Solidarity independent union federation were released today, informed sources reported from the southwestern city.

The police also returned a van that was seized yesterday, the sources said. The van had been used to transport and sell the newsletter.

The official actions thus satisfied the demands of Wroclaw's tram and bus drivers, many of whom walked off their jobs this morning. But sources said the transport workers did not immediately return to work.

Solidarity's Executive Committee, presided by Lech Walesa, who returned yesterday from a week's visit to France, met through the morning in Gdansk to determine a course of action.

Transportation Strike Planned

LD220702 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpt] We have been informed by our Wroclaw correspondent that a strike at the municipal transportation enterprise was announced to begin at 0800 today.

Correspondent Discounts Report

LD220918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 22 Oct 81

[GAZETA ROBOTNICZA correspondent Krzysztof Debek report]

[Text] At 1740 on Wednesday in Wroclaw's Kosciuszko Square, militiamen detailed for explanation a four-man crew of one of Solidarity's loudspeaker cars. The reason why the arrest was made, according to information issued by the voivodship militia command, was that the van was publishing an appeal to the soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces and that a propaganda camapign of an antistate character has been waged for some time. The loudspeaker car and its crew were detained without use of force.

After a dozen or so minutes a crowd began to gather in the square. The militia was prepared for it and had cordoned off the adjoining streets. The crowd stopped in front of the police cordon and stayed there until 2220. For some time, as we were assured by the militia command and according to our reporters, no force was used. By 2140 some 11 people were detained for disturbing the peace. Frequently those detained were released following a warning.

The situation in Kosciuszko Square and the Podwale, where there were the largest crowds, was far from being a riot or even a disturbance as described in the first television report.

Approximately 300-400 people were behaving calmly, apart from some irresponsible drunks; a few youngsters were shouting patriotic slogans; a woman was telling some horror stories and called for a resolute struggle with the militia. But everything ended merely in calls for fighting. If it were not for the dramatic circumstances one might have thought that this was some kind of a crazy festival.

It is typical that all these people did not even trample the grass in the square. The activists of the Solidarity regional board called on them to disperse. The calls worked to some extent, and before 2200 the crowd began to disperse. At the same time talks were in progress at the voivodship militia command between Solidarity representatives and the militia. The prosecutor also interviewed those who were detained.

As a result of the decision by the Solidarity works commission at the municipal transportation enterprise, at 2000 all public transportation vehicles returned to the depot.

Solidarity Holds Meeting

NC221130 Paris AFP in English 1118 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Gdansk, 22 Oct (AFP) -- The executive of the Polish independent trade union federation Solidarity met here early today to discuss threats to the union's security following the arrest yesterday of union officials in Wroclaw and Katowice.

The meeting, which will also discuss food shortages, was chaired by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who left Paris yesterday after a week-long visit to France.

OTHER ZIELONA GORA STRIKES, ALERTS CONTINUE

Work Enterprises Strike

LD221148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] After a 1-hour strike yesterday, today a proper strike has started at the work enterprises in Zielona Gora Voivodship. The stike has been proclaimed by the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity which has now transformed itself into a regional strike committee. The strike is held to support demands of some of the employees of the agriculture enterprise in Lubogora.

The Solidarity resolution states that the strike will continue until the conflict in Lubogora is resolved.

Lubogora Agricultural Works

LD211300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The conflict in the agricultural works in Lubogora, which is a part of the Swiebodzin agricultural combine, has been in progress for more than a week now. The sit-in strike by the majority of the workforce has been brought about mainly by the demand for the chairman of Solidarity works commission to be reinstated at work and for the director and deputy director of the works to be recalled from their posts. Moreover, the strike committee demands payment for time off work during strikes and for rest leave and that no repression be used against the participants in the strike. The demand has been made also for the director of the Swiebodzin agricultural combine to be recalled from his post.

In the meantime the chairman of Solidarity works commission has been reinstated at work, but no agreement has yet been reached on the remaining demands. Talks between the strike committee and the combine management ended in failure. The strikers have also not accepted the voivoda's proposal for the district court of labor and social insurances to act as mediator.

The Zielona Gora regional board of Solidarity has recently been in charge of the protest action in Lubogora. Last night talks were held in Lubogora between representatives of the authorities, including the voivoda, with Solidarity. They ended however in failure. The regional board of Solidarity is demanding the arrival of a government commission. A 1-hour warning strike was held today in the work enterprises of the voivodship in support of those protesting in Lubogora. If the conflict is not settled, Solidarity has announced a proper strike for tomorrow.

TV Sums Up Situation

LD211802 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Supply shortages are the cause of the tense situation prevailing for the second week in Leszno Voivodship. So far workforces have restricted themselves to protest actions. No work stoppages have been reported. In almost all work enterprises in Rawicz a strike alert has been maintained for a week. At a meeting last night Rawicz region's NSZZ Solidarity Coordinating Committee decided to extend the strike alert until the end of the month.

A strike alert also continues in Ostrowiecis Marceli Nowotko steel plant. Talks began today between the enterprise's Solidarity committee and the steel plant's management and city authorities. However, before the talks began Solidarity announced a 1-hour warning strike on 3 November and a general strike in the entire steel plant on 10 November.

During talks conducted in Krotoszyn an agreement was reached establishing detailed steps which will ensure improved supplies for the town and eradication of arrears in the distribution of rationed articles. The strike alert in Krotoszyn's enterprises has been lifted.

Conflict continues in Lubogora's agricultural factory which belongs to the Swiebodzin agricultural combine. The voivoda suggested creating a mixed commission for examining the complaints against the directors of the plant in Lubogora and the agricultural combine in Swiebodzin. The strikers had demanded their immediate recall from their posts.

In connection with this situation the first secretary of Zielona Gora Voivodship's party committee, Jerzy Dabrowski, has appealed for prudence and civic responsibility in a radio and television speech to the community of the region.

The strike readiness proclaimed 4 days ago at Radom's higher school of engineering named after Kazimierz Pulaski is still in force. The school's Solidarity committee demands the arrival of representatives from the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology. Today the independent union of students active at the school called off the strike readiness there, whereas the school's Solidarity is still maintaining its stance on this matter.

Let us recall that Radom's higher school of engineering is the only university in Poland in which up until now elections to the post of rector have not yet been successfully carried out.

TV Updates Situation

LD220033 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Zielona Gora's Solidarity today proclaimed a 1-hour warning strike in support of the state farm [as heard] workers in Lubogora, who have been on strike for a week now, and of the agricultural combine in Swiebodzin. The majority of plants in Zielona Gora Voivodship went on strike today. Negotiations held with local and voivodship authorities have not yet yielded any result.

In view of this, the combine employees are demanding the arrival of a government commission; the recall from their posts of Lubogora's state farm director and his deputy; payment for the strike and for rest leave; no sanctions to be applied to the strikers; and recall of the Swiebodzin combine director.

A general strike has been proclaimed in all of Zielona Gora Voivodship to go into effect tomorrow if the state farm workers' demands are not met and to last until the conflict is resolved.

Konin Solidarity also proclaimed today the strike readiness announced earlier. Negotiations by the Solidarity committee with the Konin Voivodship authorities on handing over the new Citizens' Militia building in Konin for other purposes have not yet resulted in agreement. Konin Solidarity is also demanding that a government commission come.

As our Kielce correspondent Jerzy Alukiewicz reports, Solidarity in Ostrowiec's Marceli Nowotko steel plant which announced strike readiness the day before yesterday, today announced a 1-hour warning strike for 3 November and a general strike for 10 November. This decision was announced just before the beginning of the talks between the Solidarity plant committee and the steel plant management and the city authorities. The background to the protest campaign in Ostrowiec is primarily the bad supplies to the town but also internal factory issues in the Nowotko steel plant.

In Szydlowiec too, in the professional electronics plant Profel, a strike alert has been proclaimed and a warning strike announced for 28 October. [Words indistinct] on the issue of a referendum among the plant's workforce.

In Radom, on the other hand, the strike readiness has been called off in the voivodship street cleaning transportation [word indistinct]. An agreement was signed earlier, introducing certain changes in working conditions. Our Radom correspondent reports at the same time that strike readiness is continuing in the Radom engineering college named after Kazimierz Pulaski. The local Solidarity [word indistinct], inter alia, the recall of the rector of the college and is demanding a referendum on the method of electing a new rector. The college senate proposes secret and direct elections and this formula has been supported by the Polish Teachers' Union but opposed by Solidarity.

REGIONAL STRIKES, PROTEST ACTIONS CONTINUE

Zyrardow Strike's 12th Day

LD212200 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] In Zyrardow the strike is in its 12th day. Workforces of the linen industry, technical textiles works, Polgress and Sterli, are on strike. The workers of Polgress in Mszczonow are on strike, too.

The strikes are caused by poor food supplies. The Interfactory Strike Committee and the NSZZ Solidarity demand the arrival of a government delegation and the start of talks designed to improve supplies.

All attempts at negotiations have failed. On Monday talks between the vice minister of domestic trade and services, Marek Holdakowski, and local Solidarity ended in fiasco.

Tension in the town is on the increase. A solution of the conflict is still not in sight. The stand of local Solidarity is supported by the Mazowsze chapter.

Tarnow Demands New Voivoda

LD212210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The strike alert continues in Walbrzych Voivodship. New demands have appeared for the replacement of administrative authorities. For example, Solidarity in Tarnow Voivodship passed a vote of no-confidence in the voivoda and demanded his release. According to talks conducted by journalists with representatives of voivodship economic circles, accusations made against the voivoda are not true. The voivodship party committee has opposed, indiscriminate attacks against administrative authorities.

Today, Konin and Krosno Voivodships joined other voivodships where there is a strike alert in progress. In Krosno Voivodship demands have been made for the replacement of the voivoda and his three deputies.

Sieradz Schools Alert

LD212204 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] In the schools of Sieradz Voivodship, there is a strike alert. The teachers are demanding confirmation by the Sejm of the trade union version of the teachers' charter.

At the same time, the 1-day warning strike, porclaimed earlier, has been called off.

The tension is continuing in the whole region. The cause is the market situation. Today, talks are going on with a ministerial representative. There are no more precise details at the moment.

SOLIDARITY NATIONAL COMMISSION MEETING OPENS

LD221156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] A 2-day session of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity opened in Gdansk today. It is expected to assess the implementation of the programmatic resolution and the progress of negotiations currently underway, and to assess the social situation in the country. The Presidium of Solidarity's National Commission is also to be formed during the meeting.

SOLIDARITY INFLUENCE OVER FOOD SUPPLIES VIEWED

Krzak, Ciosek Give Views

LD212120 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Oct (PAP) -- This year, 2,500 million dollars were spent on Polish imports of food, including the purchase of fodders and grains. This amounts to half of the value of the total 1981 imports. This considerably limits the possibilities of purchasing raw materials and components necessary for other branches of the economy, said Finance Minister Marian Krzak at a news conference at the office of the Council of Ministers today.

In connection with the unfavourable situation in the purchase of slaughter animals, Minister of Home Trade Zygmunt Lakomiec stressed that the possibility of flexibly treating the rationing system and regulating the meat rations accordingly should be taken into account.

There is also a plan for creating the conditions under which farmers could directly tie the sale of their slaughter animals with the purchase of industrial goods necessary for them.

Replying to a question about his assessment of the results of the talks with the Solidarnosc negotiating group, Krzak said that the establishment of dialogue on the most vital subjects for the economy and the society is a very important and positive element of mutual relations. However, a lot depends on whether the Solidarnosc National Commission approves the Warsaw decisions. The government expects the talks to become a starting point for stopping the strike actions amounting to deterioration of the economic and market situation. Emphasizing the serious approach of the partners to the subjects under discussion, the finance minister stressed that this creates good conditions for continuing talks on them and thus for solving the basic problems, including prices, the "stability tax" and abandoning selective blockade of food in ports.

The lifting of the food export boycott by Solidarnosc was announced today by Grzegorz Palka, head of the Solidarnosc negotiators.

Minister for Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek said that the government expects Solidarnosc to take steps to alleviate the present tensions. However we cannot put up with an arbitrary rejection of the proposals for the common dialogue with other social forces. The rejection of the concept of setting up a mixed commission hampers the process of agreement in the broad meaning of the word, the minister stressed.

Food Exports Blockade Lifted

LD211942 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1926 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Now for the press conference given by government spokesman (Marek Szymanowicz).

[Begin (Szymanowicz) recording] Finance Minister Marian Krzak has reported that the Solidarity commission holding talks with government representatives gave an undertaking to lift the blocakde on food exports. This promise has been kept: the blocakde of the ports is over.

More on Food Exports

LD212100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] PAP has been informed that the leader of the Solidarity negotiating group, Grzegorz Palka, stated today in the Ministry of Finance that in accordance with the agreement reached several days ago with the government side, the blockade on food exports from Polish ports has been lifted. Export is being maintained, in relatively small amounts, to traditional targets. This [word indistinct] decision means that we will no longer incur losses because of broken contracts. It will also promote an improvement in our balance of payments situation and, as a consequence, to some extent, in the import of supplies for the country.

WALESA, DELEGATION RETURN HOME FROM FRANCE

Orly Airport Strike Action

NC211308 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's free trade union Solidarity, was prevented from leaving here after a week-long visit when 350 airline strikers sat on the runway to halt all flights at Orly Airport.

Mr Walesa and his Solidarity delegation were in one of nine planes unable to take off this morning.

The strikers, all staff of Air France, are demanding more pay.

The LOT (Polish Airlines) jet was blocked by 350 Air France employees belonging to the French Democratic Confederation of Labor (CFDT) union, just after CFDT head Edmond Maire saw Mr Walesa off.

Mr Maire said he was "very satisfied" with the Polish union leader's visit, which he said "should allow for closer relations between the enterprises and factories of both countries."

Mr Walesa, who is returning to Poland for the first time since General Wojciech Jaruzelski took over the Polish party leadership from Stanislaw Kania last Sunday, told reporters before his departure that he had "very good relations" with the new Polish leader.

"I am happy about his nomination, because with General Jaruzelski centralizing power, it will be more comfortable for me to have one spokesman rather than many."

Mr Walesa said he plans a visit to the United States in a month's time.

Departure Reported

NC211801 Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 21 Oct (AFP) -- A plane carrying Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's free trade union Solidarity, was finally cleared for take-off at Paris, Orly Airport, today after striking airline employees agreed to let the Polish Airlines jet fly to Warsaw.

Mr Walesa, who had been on a week-long visit to France, was delayed by some 200 to 300 Orly Air France employees who sat on the runway to halt flights. They are demanding more pay.

The strike, which had the backing of the French Democratic Confederation of Labour (CFDT) Union, started just before CFDT leader Edmond Maire saw Mr Walesa off at the airport.

Walesa Comment on Return

LD212134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Half an hour ago the plane carrying the Solidarity delegation with Lech Walesa landed at Warsaw Airport.

In the course of a brief press conference Lech Walesa stated that the French visit was the most fruitful one of all his foreign trips to date and that it will assume a great economic importance for our country.

BILLS ON REGIONAL SELF-MANAGEMENT DRAFTED

LD211318 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 21 Oct (PAP) -- Under the auspices of the voivodship group for matters of economic reform work has begun on a draft bill on regional self-management.

In the assessment of the Gdansk activists, the actions to date of the central authorities in this respect are insufficient. In conjunction with the voivodship People's Council, the PZPR voivodship committee and the Solidarity regional board, two author groups have been appointed to prepare over the next month two variants of the draft.

According to preliminary assumptions the reform of the regional self-management will require the passing of a relevant bill by the Sejm and the introduction of an appropriate change in the Constitution.

COLONEL VIEWS SOLIDARITY, ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITY

LD212222 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Interview of Colonel Leslaw Wojtasik, lecturer at the Military Political Academy, by unidentified announcer on 21 October in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] [Question] In our Warsaw studio we have Col Leslaw Wojtasik, lecturer at the Military Political Academy. Doctor, you listened to the report from Katowice: Anti-Soviet propaganda. Earlier we had incidents connected with the desecration of monuments, monuments of gratitude. What is the psychological effect of such an anti-Soviet campaign?

[Answer] Perhaps I shall speak rather of the psychological causes. This would be...

[Question] Please do.

[Answer] For the direct effects of the ever more frequently recurring desecrations of graves are obvious. This is given a very negative reception by the community, by most of the community, since respect for the dead, respect for graves arises from deep within our culture. Probably nowhere else in the world is the day of the dead celebrated so solemnly.

This is an unequivocal matter. On the other hand, as for the causes of this state of affairs, psychological and, in general, social, this is a more complicated matter.

Anti-Soviet propaganda is conducted by various illegal organizations, but at the moment all of this propaganda is beginning to be concentrated under the wing of Solidarity. The leadership of Solidarity officially denies that it sets the seal of approval on or conducts such activity. Lech Walesa, as early as in May, spoke of this when these incidents began. He even stated that this is a provocation directed against Solidarity.

It was also stated in the last declaration by Solidarity's press spokesman: No organs of our union have ever conducted or are now conducting activity which undermines Poland's international obligations. In the verbal (?version) everything is in order. On the other hand, in practice the whole activity looks quite different. Solidarity's regional bodies do conduct anti-Soviet propaganda activity. Well, we have examples of this, for example from Katowice, where sales were made...

[Question] Yes, precisely, yesterday's incidents.

[Answer] Of anti-Soviet publications. This arises from the fact that in the Solidarity congress it was clearly stated that Solidarity is goirg to support all independent publications; and thus also publications which conduct anti-Soviet activity. In this connection, Solidarity's activists fulfill the role of distributor.

[Question] (?And), Colonel, another aspect of the matter: It is possible to observe that in this anti-Soviet propaganda many young people are somehow involved. Why young people specifically?

[Answer] Perhaps I should say that they are not involved in anti-Soviet propaganda. It seems to me that such a statement would be more correct. This arises from certain psychological conditions. (?For) anti-Soviet propaganda consists in the fact that certain stereotypes are set in motion, which have been installed in the awareness of our community for historical reasons. The stereotypes are emotionally based. And such propaganda, setting in motion those stereotypes, creates a certain psychological, emotional climate for various kinds of action.

Therefore young people -- I would say even very young people, for these are predominantly primary school pupils -- and so it is necessary to consider here the circumstance that these are young people brought up on war literature; these are young people brought up on partisan literature, on the course of the resistance movement, and hence such a psychological situation sets in motion a desire to perform something extraordinary.

Young people always look for such circumstances [words indistinct]. And this anti-Soviet propaganda creates precisely the climate for young people to act in such a way. They do not act from anti-Soviet motives; I would say they do not even have any rational motivation for this, because they neither know these matters -- by the way, we have not always taught them correctly about all these matters -- there is here only some basis which is emotional in character, and therefore this propaganda is very dangerous.

If we were to (?draw conclusions) of a practical nature from these general reflections, it would be a question of the words of the leadership, the leading activists of Solidarity, becoming deeds: simply these verbal declarations followed by some actions aimed at restricting the anti-Soviet activity of some Solidarity bodies.

[Question] And what is needed are simply more decisive actions?

[Answer] Yes, actions, for this cannot be explained merely by the fact that the Solidarity bodies act autonomously, and therefore the leadership has no influence. We know well that Solidarity's leadership, the National Commission, if it wants to, can organize any campaign on the scale of the whole of Poland. And so here too, if the good words (?were followed) by deeds, then probably this wave of anti-Soviet propaganda would be essentially restricted.

[Question] Thank you for the information.

BRANCH TU SECRETARY ON 'BUREAUCRATIC' CONCEPT

AU211900 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] In connection with the 16-18 October meeting of representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions in Warsaw, we have received a statement from Stanislaw Cieniuch, executive secretary of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions.

We publish excerpts from his statement and think that taking a position on it is a matter for the Industrial Branch Trade Union functionaries:

Two concepts clash in our trade union movement. The first concept, which is the bureaucratic one, sees the Industrial Branch Trade Unions' functioning in line with the old intellectual schemes that make it impossible for the workforces to fully participate in making decisions and solving national economic, social and trade union problems.

This bureaucratic concept is expressed by the attempt to establish -- as a result of behind-the-scenes games -- the undemocratic trade union center under the name of the National Commission for Cooperation of Trade Unions. As a result of manipulating the plenums of the main administrations of the individual trade unions, some regular heads of the main administrations imposed a decision, which reminds us of the worst times when the trade unions were commandeered. The first meeting of representatives of Industrial Branch Trade Unions will be held under such conditions in Warsaw on 16-18 October. What has happened is that a principle -- this principle is in conflict with the elementary tenets of democracy -- was adopted to the effect that the regular leaderships of the individual branches, and not elected delegates should make decisions on the most important issues of trade unionism.

The invitation issued to the five representatives elected by the plenum in each main administration is a clear manipulation. These representatives have no right to vote independently, but on the principle of one vote for each main administration.

The other concept -- the democratic one -- which is acclaimed primarily by the rank-and-file members of the organization and by the clear majority of factory councils, represents the idea of the workers trade union movement which democratically defines its aims and program and elects its authorities. This concept is fully consistent with the interests of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, because it perpetuates their independence. I think that at the present stage of the struggle for integrating our trade union movement, it is necessary to hold general democratic elections to the Industrial Branch Trade Union congress, which would produce a joint democratic representation. Such a genuine representation of the working people would be subjected to the will of the trade union organizations in factories. The congress program would apply to all trade unionists and would not be a compromise platform of narrow leadership groups.

I regard the congress as a condition for triggering and using all our strength for the good of the nation!

I deem it my duty to appeal to all members and activities of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions to support the idea of preserving and strengthening our ranks. I think that the implementation of the undemocratic concept of the trade union movement will inevitably result in tension among the millions of our members, and will weaken the effectiveness of our joint activities in the interest of the workers class at this historical moment, which is full of drama for the Polish people.

PIOTRKOW TRADE EMPLOYEES, LEADERS PROTEST ABUSE

LD221222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Shopping is becoming a real torture, but the work of trade employees is also becoming increasingly difficult. This may be seen, for instance, in an open letter addressed to the community of Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship by the employees of the voivodship home trade enterprise. In the letter, signed by the secretary of the basic party organization of the enterprise, leaders of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions' works' councils and Solidarity works' commissions, youth organizations, and the director, a resolute protest is expressed against the exercise of moral and physical pressure on the employees of the enterprise which manifests itself in cases of beatings, verbal abuse, and locking up and holding store assistants in their stores. Examples of such occurrences in Piotrkow Trybunalski, Radomsko and Belchatow are cited in the letter.

The enterprise employees demand protection and understanding, and if such excesses continue they say they will carry out protest actions by refusing to accept goods arriving at the stores and by closing the stores down and ceasing to trade.

AUTONOMOUS CONFEDERATION CABLES JARUZELSKI

LD212336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] In a letter to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions has renewed its readiness to enter into talks within the framework of the government-trade union mixed commission, with the participation of all trade unions, and in accordance with the 12 October invitation of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs. The confederation, it is stressed in the statement, is in favor of broad cooperation as partners of the representations of working people and of state administrative bodies.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC REFORM

LD211510 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] A successive session of the Commission for Economic Reform is in progress in the office of the Council of Ministers.

The session is chaired by Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee. The commission is acquainting itself with a package of draft laws and other normative acts which are connected with the reform and comments made in those industrial enterprises which have taken upon themselves the role of consultants in the implementation of the reform. Assessments and proposals for activity in the sphere of economic policy which arises out of the dramatic sociopolitical situation in our country will be presented.

Wojciech Jaruzelski has announced that activities will be promptly undertaken to halt the unfavorable trends which are pushing us into an abyss of economic disaster. Putting a stop to a further deterioration of the situation is a condition for implementing the reform. Wojciech Jaruzelski called for more initiatives to enhance progress in this sphere.

The commission will also discuss a preliminary method of implementing the reform and the range of the so-called provisional state of the system [prowizoriuz systemowe] which will be necessary in the transitional period.

Proposals To Be Presented

LD220848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] A session of the Commission for Economic Reform chairmed by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski was held yesterday at the Council of Ministers. Wojciech Jaruzelski told the meeting that in the middle of the coming week at a Sejm session the government will present various proposals which will bring some progress as far as the sociopolitical and economic problems are concerned.

JARUZELSKI, GLEMP DISCUSS CRISIS, ACCORD

LD211904 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has met with the primate of Poland, Archbishop Josef Glemp.

Mention was made of the complicated situation in the country, and the need to continue the joint action by the church and the state was stressed by both parties, for the sake of the well conceived interest of the nation, internal calm and the successful implementation of the renewal process, and for the sake of Poland's security and international prestige.

It was stressed that the most important requirement for overcoming the accumulating difficulties successfully is the creation of a broad plane of national accord.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE ON GRUNWALD UNION'S AIMS

AU201820 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 16-18 Oct 81 p 9

[Grzegorz Niegodzisz article: "The Grunwald Patriotic Union Congress -- Poland in the Clutches"]

[Excerpts] The constituting congress of the Grunwald Patriotic Union was held in the Warsaw Palace of Culture on 11 October 1981. This was a second round of the congress, whose first round was held on 4-5 July in Olsztyn. As its leaders state, the union totals some 250,000 members. According to some dailies and PAP, the congress adopted an action program for the next 3 years and approved amendments to its statute.

As a passaive observer at the congress; I must state that it was with great amazement that I read PAP's reports on the congress. Once again our colleagues in PAP demonstrated their ability to skillfully ignore -- without apparently leading public opinion up the garden path -- what was no doubt most crucial at the congress, including its mood and main issues, and to emphasize in exchange what was actually of little importance.

The Grunwald ideological programmatic declaration states inter alia that the "union is a sociocultural association of Poles who are determined to defend the Polish national and state interests. It fully supports the regenerating trade union movement, recognizes the Roman Catholic Church's important role in the process of fostering patriotism and of respecting all nationalities in Polish society in line with the principles of internationalism, and respects the Poles of other confessions as well as Polish atheists."

If I ever had doubts as to the nature of the union, they were blown away by the discussion and speeches at the congress, none of which smacked in any way of that lofty and proud ideological and programmatic declaration. Let me cite some golden thoughts expressed by the union's functionaries.

Mr Kaminski (West Pomerania region): "As of the fall of 1980 and the memorable session at Warsaw University, more and more Jews have been actively participating in political life, which is especially obvious within Solidarity. Using the workers' hands, they want to take over power in the Polish People's Republic."

Mr Kaminski also expatiated on the idea that the conspiring Zionists are trying to take over the Solidarity leadership, and that is why is is necessary to protect -- against the Zionists -- the Polish workers who are members of Solidarity. If the patriots from Grunwald fail to do that, Solidarity will experience the same fate as the PZPR, which has been completely taken over by Jewry.

Particular attention at the congress was devoted to Solidarity, which was taken over by the "1968 commandoes": J. Kuron, A. Michnik and K. Modzelewski, who are members of a single great Zionist conspiracy, together with some highly placed party leaders.

Unfortunately, none of the conspiring leaders were named, which was a great pity. During the behind-the-scenes talks one would be told that Generals Zarzycki and Rozlubirski also are among such people, which did not at all mean that the list of "former officers and traitors of the nation" was complete. And all of them are supposed to act today under the protective shield of Solidarity.

The speech made by one Mr Stanro, an engineer in the R. Luxemburg factory, is worth recording. He aroused the congress' interest by alleging that the destruction and desecration of the Soviet soldiers' monuments was a deed of KOR Social Self-Defense Committee youths who were paid in dollars by Radio Free Europe through the agency of Mr Adam Michnik. That is why, Stanro said, the perpetrators of such shameful deeds should be punished by death (sic!).

I was also told that Bratkowski, Malcuzynski, Holoubek and Reiff are great dodgers and salesmen of unrest, who have good-sized hard currency accounts and who will flee to the West as soon as the situation at home becomes "hot." All the signatories of the "appeal of the 35" were treated in the same way. Now we know that they are Jews or persons close to Jews, who try to fish in troubled waters.

All in all you can draw one conclusion: Poland has been taken over by a Zionist Mafia led by the Jewish imperialists from the United States. This mafia has been operating in Poland with greater or lesser success for the past 36 years. Now the people and the fatherland have found themselves in mortal danger. That is why it is necessary to unmask all Jews; otherwise we will not only leave the road to renewal initiated by the entire Polish workers class' collective protest last year, but will lose freedom and independence as well.

In other words, Poland has been in the clutches of the conspiring Zionists, who have taken over the press, television and radio, who lord it over the Association of Polish Journalists and other creative organizations, and who are present in the government, party, the Sejm and, especially, in Solidarity.

Listening to the congress, I was expecting any minute someone to allege that the Zionists have taken over the other trade unions and the church hierarchy. Nothing like that was stated at the congress, but it is not out of the question that the next congress will reveal that this person or that organization left in peace for the time being is Zionist. I think that the further work done by the Grunwald "historians" will unearth many such conspiring Zionists in places other than the party and Solidarity. Hopefully there will be no Zionists among the Grunwald members themselves. The generally known guile and cunning of that mafia make this possibility quite feasible. This might prove a mortal blow to the Grunwald union.

COMMENTATOR ON JOURNALISTS' POLEMICS, COURTESY

LD211020 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Bogdan Chocianowicz Commentary]

[Text] As you have undoubtedly noticed we have been living in pluralism for a dozen or so months. This does not mean, of course, that throughout all the past decades which have gone by -- including 5-year periods and other periods -- we have not had pluralism in Poland and that Polish society represented to all concerned a monolithic attitude comparable to granite. There was pluralism earlier, too, but the thing was that it was officially suppressed and used mainly for personal aims.

The post-August renewal eliminated this unhealthy anomaly and to the general satisfaction of most people we now have open pluralism which is manifested ostentatiously in the whole majesty of the law and regulated by the decree of censorship and also manifested in disregard of this decree. In an open and official pluralism -- as opposed to the unofficial kind -- life is without doubt more difficult but more interesting, and the existence of our mass media which was once gray and conforming to a pre-set pattern has acquired a lot of color. In the time of the uniformistic [uniformistyczny] dictatorship of Lukaszewicz the word "polemics" alone was suspect and discussions were allowed solely on a previously set topic.

Today almost everything we read in the press, listen to on the radio and watch on television is the subject of public discussion and polemics has become as prevalent in Polish papers as the schedules for movies and theaters or small ads.

In today's edition of GLOS SZCZECINSKI the lead discussion-polemics slot is occupied by an article written by Henryk Chmielowski entitled "Invectives Instead of Arguments." Chmielowski, who is a veteran journalist of the GLOS and vice chairman of the board of the Szczecin section of the Association of Polish Journalists, crosses swords with (Tadeusz Dziechciowski), secretary of the editorial board of Solidarity's weekly JEDNOSC and author of a text entitled "Journalists' Conscience" contained in the last edition of JEDNOSC. Since (Dziechciowski's) conclusions which are aimed especially at GLOS journalists refer to the general mass of Szczecin journalists it is worth quoting the choicest excerpts from these conclusions.

The first quote: "The past few weeks have again placed before the public the stereotype of a journalist as a faceless creature, in exchange for money, capable of spitting at everything which until recently was something to be proud of." The second quote: "Television tells lies. The press tells lies. The catchwords which summed up the state of affairs before August are again topical." And the third quote: "In the year since August many of us were inclined to assume that the changes which have taken place are so profound that we would be unable to think and speak as before.

"Reporters from GLOS SZCZECINSKI, at least some of them, have proved that this is far from the truth, that paid hirelings will always be found capable of carrying out any task. All you have to do is tempt and bait the [word indistinct]" end of quotes.

A commentary is basically superfluous here because slander of this kind, and Henryk Chmielowski notes this himself in GLOS, is enough for charges to be brought in court. Chmielowski indulges in objective and calm polemics with the handful of justified accusations made by (Dziechciowski) which justify his own stance and that of his editorial colleagues. I would advise those listeners who are interested to read today's edition of the paper.

But I will allow myself to say what I think about the standard and culture of our pluralistic polemics, stressing the word "culture." To do this I must go back, concerning Polish matters, to times long ago to the years between the wars. One can roughly divide the press which came out in Poland in those years into two kinds: A press which was defined as "serious" and the gutter press. The serious press, as the name itself suggests, did not stoop to slander and defamation. The gutter press was full of hirelings and stool pigeons [srebrnik]. The trade union press during the time of [word indistinct] was included in the serious press. It did not resort to the language of the dregs of society. The editors of JEDNOSC being freshly-baked members of the journalist trade no doubt do not know this. I express deep sympathy and recommend retraining courses. And I dedicate the following story completely free of charge to (Mr. Dziechciowski).

A feuilleton by the editor in chief of WILENSKIE SLOWO and one of the most outstanding Polish journalists, Stanislaw Cat-Mackiewicz, appeared in the above paper on 10 March 1939. Cat wrote the following: "Yesterday Ludwik Abramowicz, bless his soul, died in Wilno. Abramowicz was the senior Wilno journalist. He was our ideological opponent and my personal foe. This was a person of principles, without compromise. He was a journalist serving his own ideology. He was a credit to our nation. Let us say once more to this ideological enemy: "Peace to your memory." This is how a serious reporter writes, gentlemen, the last battling monarchist to have died in People's Poland. You see, before one begins to write, one really must begin to read. [words indistinct]

WIEJACZ SPEAKS AT UN DISARMAMENT DEBATE

LD211422 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 21 Oct 81

[PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] New York, 21 Oct (PAP) -- Taking the floor during the disarmament debate of the first committee of the UN General Assembly's current 36th session, head of the Polish delegation Vice Minister Jozef Wiejacz pointed to the aggravation of international situation and extremely dangerous phenomenon of almost total breakdown in disarmament negotiations.

He stressed that Poland as a country lying in the heart of Europe which is the region of the greatest concentration of both nuclear and conventional weapons, was vitally interested in the limitation of armaments, particularly nuclear ones. He emphasized further that Poland together with other socialist states consistently pursued a policy of solving international conflicts through negotiations as evidenced by her constructive stand during the Vienna talks, the CSCE meeting in Madrid and proposal to convene a European conference on military detente and disarmament.

Minister Wiejacz also stated that the Polish Government welcomed with satisfaction the results of the meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and the resumed Soviet-American dialogue which should stimulate negotiations on limitation of strategic armaments, on neutron weapons and other issues.

Head of the Polish delegation also expressed support for the Soviet proposal concerning the adoption by the UN General Assembly of a declaration on preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

CZYREK SPEAKS AT MEETING WITH FRENCH MINISTER

AU131723 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 81 p 7

[PAP report on speech delivered by Jozef Czyrek, Polish foreign affairs minister, at the 8 October Jablonna meeting with Clause Cheysson, French foreign affairs minister]

[Text] While cordially welcoming the guests, minister Czyrek emphasized that Polish-French friendship constituted an important chapter in our history, as well as in the history of Europe.

The Polish people have carried away from the tragic experiences of the past, love for a just and worthy peace as a supreme value in internationa life, the speaker said.

Deeply convinced that the ideals of socialism and peace are indissoluble, we did not and do not spare efforts to build and consolidate the structures of peaceful coexistence, security and cooperation in Europe and all over the world. Neither will we relax these activities in the present difficult period experienced by our country. In a period of increasingly complex interational situation, he said, we need internal and external peace more than ever. For this reason we are concerned at the attempts to revive policy from the position of strength and at the related military moves that lead to a qualitatively new state in the arms rage, particularly in Europe. We consider that, under the present circumstances, the utmost must be done to resist those adverse trends, to prevent a deterioration in the international climate and to save the valuable achievements of detente.

Mr. Minister, I believe you share the opinion that, in the present international situation, the role of our cooperation has become even more important for animating the East-West dialogue. Like France, Poland regarded and regards a constant dialogue between states with various sociopolitical systems as a chance for the process of enhancing confidence and a wide, mutually advantageous cooperation. For both our states, that dialogue is an important instrument to shape the structures of general European cooperation, as well as an important factor in the process of political detente, of stabilizing and consolidating security in Europe. Both our countries have contributed many initiatives of importance for the cause of security on our continent. Particularly important is the French and our proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. We have agreed to host such a conference in Warsaw. Notwithstanding the existing differences, we believe that the intentions and the main goal of both initiatives are identical. We can see in that sphere a broad margin for constructive talks, for consolidating mutual confidence, for a search for the ways to check the arms race and to start effective disarmament talks. Highly important for efforts in this direction are recent Soviet peaceful proposals, particularly those made by the Soviet party and state leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America are particularly important for the general international climate. For this reason we welcome and fully support every step aimed at resuming Soviet-American dialogue on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, including the medium-range missiles in Europe.

You have arrived here in a difficult and complex period in Poland's history, the minister said. We are aware that the events in Poland must meet with interest and must have certain international repercussions. In the feeling of responsibility for our fatherland's destinies, the authorities of the Polish People's Republic and our people's patriotic forces are making efforts to overcome the difficulties, to restore stability and to ensure internal peace.

Having analyzed the past, we adopted a program for the socialist renewal of sociopolitical life. It is not an easy program. Unfortunately, in our country there are forces causing harm to that process. Disturbing is the fact that those forces meet with support in certain Western circles and political centers which, while interfering in our affairs, would like to make use of the situation in Poland for purposes contrary to our country's vital interest, to the interests of peace and international security. Thus I would like to emphasize the harmfulness -- both to Poland and to East-West relations -- of pronouncements and acts aimed at undermining the constitutional bases, at weakening Poland's alliance links with the Soviet Union and the socialist states, at pushing us off the path that has guaranteed our country's safe borders, friendly neighbors and peaceful development for more than 35 years. We are determined to defend those values, because they are indissolubly linked with the sovereign existence of our nation and state, with our active and constructive participation in shaping relations in the present-day world.

We appreciate the responsible posture assumed by Western governments who regard our difficulties with concern and realism, and who are aware that the early alleviation and overcoming of these is also in the interests of political stabilization in Europe.

We in Poland have always highly valued France's posture. We value it particularly now, after the political victory won by the leftwing forces, a victory which is so important in the history of the French Republic. I am very pleased to emphasize that the president of the Republic, Mr Francois Mitterrand, and the French Government have from the very beginning shown understanding of Poland's affairs. That provides a good groundwork for continuing our fruitful cooperation and for developing relations between our states and nations, relations befitting our traditions and aspirations. France's positive engagement in the settlement of our economic problems is highly important to us.

At the end, the minister expressed the conviction that the present talks would contribute toward consolidating the traditional Polish-French friendship, toward the further successful development of cooperation between the two states and nations.

FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK ON 2-DAY VISIT TO ITALY

For Rome ANSA reportage on the visit to Rome of Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyerk, including a discussion on Italian aid and a private audience with Pope John Paul II, see the Italy & and Vatican section of the 13 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Meeting With CP Leaders

LD141520 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Oct (PAP) -- Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek met here today at the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party with its activists. The talks were attended by Giancarlo Pajetta, Paolo Bufalini and Adalberto Minucci of the party's national leadership, and by Rodolfo Mecchini, deputy head of the Italian Communist Party CC Foreign Department. Minister Czyrek was accompanied by Polish Ambassador in Rome Emil Wojtaszek.

The sides exchanged opinions on issues of international situation and in particular the problem of peace, detente and disarmament. The sides described the relations between Poland and Italy as favourable and expressed the hope that they will continue to consolidate. The sides also stressed that relations between the two partners should develop further in the hitherto spirit of brotherhood.

FURTHER ON ROMANIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Talks in Warsaw

AU152035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (AGERPRES) -- The delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, led by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, was received on October 15 by Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

An exchange of cordial salutes between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Henryk Jablonski took place on the occasion.

During the interview, they expressed satisfaction at the continued development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, as well as the mutual wish to expand these relations, to raise onto new stages the conomic and technico-scientific collaboration, in the interest of the two peoples, of socialist construction in Romania and Poland, of the general cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration. Emphasis was placed in this respect on the role incumbent on parliaments both in the development of the bilateral relations and in strengthening the collaboration between Romania and Poland on an international plane in the promotion of a policy of peace, friendship and collaboration among all nations.

At the same time the sides brought to the fore the usefulness of promoting direct contacts at various levels apt to stimulate the ever ascending evolution of the Romanian-Polish collaboration on multiple planes to the advantage of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity.

The same day the delegation of the Grand National Assembly had an interview with Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PZPR.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between Nicolae Ceausescu and Stanislaw Kania.

During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations of fraternal collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, and expressed the mutual wish to expand and amplify the relations on more numerous planes between the RCP and the PZPR, between Romania and Poland, that help the work of building the new system in the two countries, are to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace the world over. At the same time the sides exchanged opinions on the development of the socialist construction in the two countries, the sides informing mutually of the preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and of the PZPR at present and for the future.

Also tackled were international issues.

The delegation of the Grand National Assembly also had an interview with Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PZPR, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, during which they exchanged opinions on topical aspects of the international situation.

In this framework the sides highlighted the important role incumbent on peoples, states and parliaments in the struggle for a policy of detente, cooperation and security the world over. Special attention was paid to the problems related to building security and collaboration in Europe, stress falling on the need for the Madrid conference to conclude with positive results apt to ensure the implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act and a continuation of the process started in Helsinki.

Delegation Ends Visit

AU162037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct (AGERPRES) -- At the conclusion of the Polish visit by the delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, led by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, a friendly get-together took place on October 16 at the Romanian Embassy in Warsaw, attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PUWP, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Stanislaw Gucwa, Marshal of the Sejm, party and state activists, deputies, men of culture, journalists.
At the get-together the Polish guests appreciated the results of the visit by the Romanian parliamentary delegation as a fresh and important contribution to the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO GDR

AU091852 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary S. Kania, Council of State Chairman H. Jablonski and Premier W. Jaruzelski to GDR counterparts on 32d anniversary of the GDR]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Berlin.

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the GDR, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and the Polish people we send you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR our cordial congratulations and greetings.

In close cooperation with the USSR and other Warsaw Pact and CEMA state, the GDR has followed the road of socialist construction for 32 years and has made an important contribution to enhancing the forces and unity of the socialist community and to the struggle for peace and security of nations.

People's Poland and the GDR are linked by friendship and neighborly cooperation. We are convinced that these relations will continue to develop for the good of our two states and peoples.

Dear comrades, on your national day we wish you and all the GDR working people further achievements in socialist construction.

[Signed] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES NEW NORWEGIAN LEADER

LD180650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram of congratulations of Kaare Willoch, prime minister of the Kingdom of Norway on the occasion of his have been appointed to this post.

CEAUSESCU, GANDHI EXCHANGE TOASTS 18 OCT

Ceausescu's Toast

AU211212 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 19 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Esteemed Mrs Prime Minister, esteemed guests, comrades and friends, it is a great pleasure to me, Mrs Prime Minister, to address to you a warm salute and to welcome you to Socialist Romania.

Your visit is an expression of the good relations of friendship and collaboration, founded upon full equality, mutual esteem and regard, established between our countries and peoples. We are glad to note that these relations with old and fine traditions are developing permanently, on multiple planes, that in their positive evolution an important role has been played by the summit contacts and mutual visits, by the understandings and accords covenanted on such occasions.

Our countries have closely collaborated for the building of important industrial objectives in such significant domains as oil processing, power engineering, tractor building and others. At the same time, the collaboration has been expanded in science and culture. We wish to single out during this visit fresh ways and means to develop this collaboration especially in iron-and-steel industry, power engineering, petrochemistry, mining, transportation and in other domains of mutual interest.

During your visit in Romania you will have the opportunity to know some of the preoccupations and achievements of our people who, in close unity, free and masters of their destiny, work resolutely for the development of the national economy, the thriving of science and culture, the raising of their living standard, for the carrying through of the programme of building the multi-laterally developed socialist society in Romania. I have visited your beautiful country and I know and appreciate the Indian people's efforts and achievements on the road of their independent economic and social development. We sincerely rejoice over these achivements and like good friends we wish the Indian people fresh and ever bigger successes on this road.

Mrs Prime Minister, big revolutionary, social and national changes take place in international life, the peoples' will to develop free and independent, in peace and security is ever more powerfully asserting itself.

At the same time, we witness the intensification of the policy of redivision of the spheres of influence, of violation of the peoples' right to free and independent life. In various regions of the world states of conflict and tension exist, actions of intensification of the arms race take place, which endanger all peoples' peace and security.

Romania considers that everything possible must be done in order to avert the aggravation of the international situation, for the settlement of all issues only by negotiations.

As a European country, Romania firmly works for the accomplishment of security and cooperation in Europe. We declare for a conference on trust and disarmament, and most firmly work against the emplacement of new missiles in Europe, against the neutron bomb.

Taking account of the complex problems of international life, we consider that the participation of all states in their settlement must be ensured. Especially, it is necessary to secure the participation of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries, of the nonaligned countries in the settlement of all international issues.

Starting from the complex situation in the Middle East, Romania declares for the establishment of a global peace in that region, grounded on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, on the settlement of the Palestinian issue, inclusive of the foundation of an independent Palestinian state.

A particularly important problem is the liquidation of underdevelopment, the accomplishment of the new international economic order relying on equality and mutual advantage, ensuring the developing countries' free access to the gains of modern science and technology. Many negotiations were initiated on this matter, but as a matter of fact no concrete result to favour the developing countries has been achieved so far. We consider that it should be understood that the peoples cannot bear infinitely the widening of the gaps between the rich and the poor, the growing disparities and the developed states oppressing the poor.

We also declare for the halting of the arms race, for a passage to disarmament, nuclear above all. Romania has advanced a host of proposals linked to the cessation of the arms race, to the cutting down of the military expenditures and the earmarking of important funds out of such savings to the developing countries, to socio-economic development in general.

You will go from Romania to the conference on issues of under-development. We hope that positive steps will be taken towards the new economic order. However, without halting the military expenditures, which have gone beyond the mark of 500 billion dollars, without earmarking substantive funds on this line, nothing will be achieved. We consider that there is close link between the struggle for the new economic order and the struggle for disarmament. The socialist countries, the developing countries, the nonaligned countries, all peoples and realistic-minded forces that want peace and national independence should most firmly work for the settlement of these vital problems, for progress, for peace. According to Romania's opinion, it is necessary that we should do everything possible for the wonderful gains of modern science and technique to be placed at the service of all peoples, of their peace and independence. We should most resolutely work for ensuring the peoples' fundamental right to peace, to life, to independence.

Romania considers it necessary that the United Nations, other international bodies should play a far more important and more active role in the settlement of the complex international issues, with the participation of all countries, irrespective of size or social system.

I wish to stress with great satisfaction the good collaboration between Romania and India, both within the United Nations and in other international bodies, within the Group of the 77, and in the Movement of the Non-Aligned countries, where Romania participates as an invitee, and I am expressing the wish for this collaboration to develop ever more in the future.

Confident that your visit to Romania will mark a fresh contribution to strengthening Romanian-Indian friendship and cooperation, in the interests of our peoples and countries and of the cause of peace and cooperation, I want to propose a toast to:

--Strengthening the Romanian-Indian friendship and cooperation; The progress and prosperity of the friendly Indian people; the president of the Republic of India; Your health, esteemed Mrs Indira Gandhi; International peace and cooperation; The health of all of you! [applause]

Gandhi's Toast

AU191132 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Oct (AGERPRES) -- It is fourteen years almost to the day since my last visit to Romania. I am delighted to have this opportunity of renewing India's friendship with a dynamic country and to exchange views with a statesman who is known for the force of his personality.

Mr President, your contribution to the industrial growth of Romania and to international cooperation is widely acknowledged. We admire the achievements of the Romanian people and the advance made under your leadership.

In ancient times we have had trade contacts between India and Romania, and some of the main routes from India across western Asia ran through Romania to other parts of Europe. I am told that one of your mountain passes is called the Oriental Gate. There is a kinship between our languages. In recent times, we have renewed these contacts and worked consistently to strengthen our bilateral relations. We look back with satisfaction and appreciation on the technological help we have received from Romania, especially in oil and coal. The refineries of Gauhati and (Haldia) and the present fruitful collaboration at (Kudremukh) are examples of our bilateral cooperation, which we hope to expand in other areas.

Our domestic concerns and our political systems may not be similar, but we do share a common commitment to peace, and to the right of countries to develop in the manner they choose without interference from any quarter. Peace is no longer an alternative, it is an imperative. Lasting security lies, not in armaments but in dialogue and mutual understanding.

Old problems persist and new ones have emerged, posing danger to the world as a whole but especially to Asia and our neighbourhood. In assessing their strategic objectives, some powers are pursuing short-term and short-sighted policies. The process of regional dialogue and conciliation is thwarted, apart from the fact the people of the region are not benefited. We do not believe in power vacuums which must be filled by one or other outside power. We feel that non-alignment and the recognised principles of peaceful coexistence serve India and humankind better than theories of competitive deterrence.

We in India are involved in the gigantic task of improving the lives of our people. Peace is a necessary condition for any economic development and peace depends on finding political solutions to the most complex problems. I need not recount the gains we have made in our fight for technological self-reliance, or how we have been affected by the steep increase in the cost of oil imports or the special problems we had to encounter when for a few years the country was led away from our chosen path of economic development.

Food, energy and financial flows are the major economic problems of developing countries -- and these are subjects of discussions in the forthcoming meeting in Mexico. In food, the strategy of increased production through the widest possible participation of rural people and the application of new technology has enabled us to overcome shortages. But as a developed-cum-developing country, our energy requirements and financial needs are enormous.

Both our countries want a more equitable international order. Our bilateral economic and commercial relations are in tune with this larger outlook. Greater trade between developed and developing and greater economic cooperation even among developing countries will help all countries to mitigate the hardships caused by the global economic crisis.

We live in an interdependent world. India's ancient philosophy recognizes the unity of all forms of life and even of non-life. Tolerance and acceptance have been the secret of the survival of our civilization. Even during our fight for national independence, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru taught us to view nationalism in the context of a harmonious internationalism. So we have pursued friendship with all countries, irrespective of their political persuasions. Above all ideology, is the service of the human being.

My delegation and I thank you for the warm welcome that has been accorded to us. On behalf of the government and people of India, I wish your excellencies and, through you, the people of Romania, happiness and prosperity in the years to come, said the Indian prime minister in conclusion.

JOINT AIDE-MEMOIRE SIGNED WITH SFRY IN BUCHAREST

AU212046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Oct (AGERPRES) -- At the end of the talks conducted between a delegation led by Cicerone Gorunescu, secretary of state at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania, and a delegation led by Dragoslav Misic, secretary of the administration board for relations with foreign countries of the federal chamber of economy of Yugoslavia, an aide-memoire was signed in Bucharest on October 21 which stipulates measures for further expanding and diversifying the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration in domains of reciprocal interest, for operatively materializing the understanding covenanted, for expanding the Romanian-Yugoslav commercial, technical and scientific exchanges.

PRC SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Duma

AU202137 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Oct (AGERPRES) -- The delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], led by Academician Zhou Peiyuan, vice chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, were received on October 20 by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, secretary of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council. During the talk, aspects were reviewed of the manysided development of the bilateral Romanian-Chinese relations as well as current international issues.

The same day, the Chinese delegation had an interview with Mihnea Gheorghiu, president of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, and were received by Academician Serban Titeica, vice president of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The talks occasioned a broad exchange of experience in questions of mutual interest.

Tours Sites

AU212048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Oct (AGERPRES) -- The delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political consultative Conference now in Romania at the invitation of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council saw round socioeconomic units and cultural establishments.

On October 21, Lei Jieqiong, deputy chairman of the National Women's Federation of China, met with Maria Bobu and Maria Groza, deputy chairmen of the National Women's Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On the occasion, views were exchanged on the activity and preoccupations of the Women's organizations in the two countries.

The same day, Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, gave a dinner on the occasion of the delegation's visit to Romania.

DINCA-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN IRAQ

Dinca Meets Husayn

AU171555 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, received Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Iraqi Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical-Scientific Cooperation and Trade, now in Baghdad to attend the proceedings of the fifth session of the commission.

Ion Dinca handed over a message and conveyed wishes of good health and personal happiness to Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as wishes of peace, progress and welfare for the friendly Iraqi people.

Thanking for the message received, President Saddam Husayn requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a message of warm friendship and the most cordial wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the friendly Romanian people wishes of progress and prosperity.

During the interview, the Iraqi head of state was highly appreciative of the foreign policy consistently promoted by Romania, of President Ceausescu's tireless efforts towards the political settlement of all interstate litigious questions, the lessening of tension in the world and the resumption of the course of the policy of peace, detente and international collaboration. Satisfaction was expressed at the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and productive collaboration between Romania and Iraq in the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural fields, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, independence, detente and international cooperation.

In that context possibilities were analyzed of developing the economic cooperation and commercial exchanges between the two countries, the wish being expressed to deepen and diversify mutally advantageous bilateral cooperation in the interest of strengthening friendship between the Romanian and Iraqi peoples, of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Protocol Signed

AU171559 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Oct (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the fifth session of the Joint Romanian-Iraqi Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical-Scientific Cooperation and Trade concluded in Baghdad on October 16.

The sides adopted the protocol of the session which stipulates measures regarding the expansion and diversification of bilateral economic cooperation in the field of industry, oil, transport, energy, constructions, agriculture and scientific research, as well as the further growth of commercial exchanges between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO MEXICAN CP CONGRESS

AU191223 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] On the 20th Congress of the Mexican Communist Party [PCM] devoted to the unification with other Mexican leftist forces, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, myself and on behalf of all Romanian communists, I want to extend warm comradely greetings to the participants in the 20th PCM Congress and to all Mexican communists, together with our message of friendship and international solidarity.

Our party and the working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania are following with feelings of deep friendship the activity the PCM is carrying out to promote the basic interests of the workers class and of the friendly Mexican people, to defend and strengthen national independence and to achieve the fatherland's independent socioeconomic development and the triumph of the ideals of freedom, democracy and understanding among all peoples.

On this occasion, too, I want to reiterate our satisfaction with the positive relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties, characterized by esteem, trust and mutual respect, and I want to express the firm conviction that they will continuously develop in the spirit of the meeting and talks we had which contribute to developing Romanian-Mexican cooperation in various fields.

Your congress is taking place at an important point in the process for the unity of action and struggle of the Mexican workers class and the country's democratic and progressive forces. On this occasion I want to wish complete success to the congress proceedings and in the implementation of the decisions that will be adopted in the interest of the Mexican working people and the cause of peace, progress and socialism throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS UK 19-22 OCTOBER

Talks With Carrington

AU212040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] London, 21 Oct (AGERPRES) -- The Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, paid an official visit to Great Britain over October 19-22, 1981, upon the invitation of the secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Lord Carrington.

During the talks between the foreign minister of Romania and the secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, the development stage and prospects of the relations between the two countreis were examined and views were exchanged on major issues of the current international life.

The Romanian minister of foreign affairs and the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs pointed to the upward course of the traditional relations between the two countries particularly stimulated by the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Great Britian in 1978, and assessed that the further expansion of the relations between Romania and Great Britain was in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of a closer collaboration among the countries of Europe and of the world, being at the same time a contribution to the promotion of detente, peace and international understanding.

The Romanian foreign minister and the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs reiterated the determination of the two countries to expand the mutually advantageous Romanian-British collaboration in all domains, with particular emphasis on the necessity of expanding the economic exchanges on an equilibrated basis and of carrying out the previously covenanted actions of cooperation in production. In that context, stress was laid on the importance of identifying and capitalizing on the possibilities of developing and diversifying the commercial exchanges, the economic, industrial, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation between Romania and Great Britain.

The two sides referred to the usefulness of continuing the exchange of opinions and bilateral contacts between the governments, parties and parliaments, the organizations and institutions, the representatives of the economy, science and culture of the two countries, which should contribute to better mutual acquiantance and the deepening of cooperation between the Romanian people and the British people.

During the exchange of opinions on world developments, the Romanian foreign minister and the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs expressed their concern about the mounting international tension, the escalation of the arms race, of the nuclear one in particular, the maintenance of unsolved serious international questions, the emergence of new hotbeds of tension and conflict.

The Romanian foreign minister and the secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs pointed to the necessity of taking action for halting the deterioration of international life, for solving all the interstate conflicts through negotiations alone, for resuming and consolidating the policy of detente, peace and collaboration, of respect for all peoples' national independence.

Paying special attention to the examination of European situation, the two sides underlined the importance of the Madrid meeting's conclusion with positive results which should lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament, to the furtherance of the process of achieving security and cooperation on the continent, to the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The two sides highlighted the importance of starting productive negotiations for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in the first place, of stopping the manufacture and deployment of new nuclear armaments in Europe, for achieving parity and balance of forces not by increasing arming but by steadily decreasing the armed forces and armaments.

Approaching problems of the Middle East conflict, the Romanian foreign minister and the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs reiterated the imperious necessity of currently intensifying the political and diplomatic activity channelled towards speeded-up global political and negotiated settlement of the conflict in that region, so that a just and durable peace can be achieved there. The talks pointed out that the righteous resolution of the Palestinian people's issue was the keystone of a lasting settlement of the conflict in that zone, a sine qua non for the establishment of a climate of quiet, peace and cooperation in the whole area.

The Romanian minister of foreign affairs and the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs highlighted the need for energetic measures towards Namibia's guaranteed and undelayed access to independence and toward the cessation of South African domination, in accordance with the resolution 435 of UN Security Council.

Approaching world economic questions, the two sides emphasized the necessity of reducing the economic imbalances existing between the industrialized states and the developing ones, of liquidating underdevelopment and building a new world economic order.

While the importance of the initiation of Soviet-American negotiations for international peace and security was underscored, stress was laid on the fact that the settlement of the present-day cardinal issues required the participation of all states on an equal footing, the democratization of international relations. Emphasis was placed on the growing role of the developing and non-aligned states, of the small and medium-sized countries, on the enhanced role of the UN in this respect.

Highlighting with satisfaction the good cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of international relations, the Romanian foreign minister and the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs expressed the two states' willingness to develop their cooperation within the UN, in world bodies and forums, in the meetings devoted to European peace and security.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the results with which the visit concluded, at the cordial, sincere and open atmosphere in which the talks passed.

Andrei Meets Thatcher

AU201809 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of Great Britain, today received Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is paying an official visit to London at the invitation of Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the guest extended to the British prime minister friendly greetings, wishes for personal health, happiness and success as well as wishes for the British people's propserity. Cordially thanking the guest for the message conveyed, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher asked him to extend to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu warm greetings and best wishes for personal health and happiness.

On this occasion Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, renewed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation that the British prime minister should visit Romania in 1982. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher confirmed with pleasure that she accepts the invitation. The date of the visit should be shortly established through diplomatic channels.

During the meeting the sides pointed out with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their positive evolution, particularly after the 1978 state visit to Great Britain by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu at the invitation of Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh. The two sides expressed the mutual desire to stimulate and expand Romanian-British relations at the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural levels. In this respect, they stressed the need to increase and diversify trade exchanges and to promote cooperation between the two countries in mutually advantageous fields.

The sides also exchanged views on certain topical international issues.

Meeting With Foot

AU212045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] London, 21 Oct (AGERPRES) — Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met with Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party of Great Britain.

During the interview the wish was highlighted to continue the relations between the two parties, for the benefit of the multilateral development of the Romanian-British relations, and views were exchanged on the adoption of measures meant to halt production and deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe, lead to initiatives conducive to more confidence-building and disarmament measures, strengthening security and collaboration on the continent.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

PUBLIC REPSONSE CONTINUES ON FOOD SUPPLIES

AU211356 [Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian of 21 October devotes all of page 2 to reports, readers' letters and interviews illustrating improvements in the food situation at the regional and national level in Romania -- following the implementation of the State Council decrees in this respect -- criticizing various dishonest attitudes and citing examples of efforts made at the local level to ease and solve the food problems.

In letters from Bistrita Nasaud and Bacau counties, various peasants refer to measures taken to ensure that their villages become self-sufficient, stressing that "The peasant supplies the city, not the other way around" and that "There are enough staples available, if only waste could be avoided". Other letters fully endorse the recent State Council decrees on regulating food supplies, pointing out that their provisions are "in full accordance with our moral norms". The newspaper also gives examples of people who grow their own vegetables in towns and extols others to follow their example.

ROMANIA LIBERA also carries a 1,000-word interview with Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state and head of the Food Industry Department, who -- after citing figures showing that consumption of certain basic foodstuffs is higher in Romania than in other socialist and developed Western countries -- stresses the need "to reduce grain consumption per capita by 40-50 kg per year from the present level of 172 kg" by eliminating waste, forbidding the use of bread as fodder and changing to a certain extent the nutritional habits of Romanians by deemphasizing flour-based products and diversifying the variety of dishes.

DEFENSE MINISTRY SESSION MARKS ARMY DAY

AU191357 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] A scientific session took place in Bucharest on 17 October devoted to the Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania and organized by the Ministry of National Defense.

The session was opened by Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense.

The session was attended by members of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior, generals and officers, veterans of the antifascist war, education cadres and scientific researchers.

The essays and papers read paid deep homage to the political and organizational activity carried out by the RCP to prepare and carry out the August 1944 insurrection which marked the beginning of the revolution of social, national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation. The speakers recalled the most important stages of armed participation in the struggle waged by all Romanian people to free the fatherland from fascist domination, and the Romanian army's struggle in cooperation with the Soviet army to crush the Hitlerite-Horthi forces in the northwest part of our country and farther away and to free Hungary, the CSSR and part of Austrian territory up to the final victory over Nazi Germany; they stressed the political and military significance of Romania's participation in the anti-Hitlerite war.

Within the subject discussed, special attention was paid to stressing the theoretical and practical activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu aimed at substantiating the national military doctrine and giving it concrete shape in the process of training and educating the cadres of the national defense system and of strengthening the fatherland's defense capability.

In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, the participants in the session sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the armed forces which reads:

"Voicing the deep affection and devotion felt by the country's soldiers for you, the participants in the session express their fervent gratitude for your long and commendable revolutionary struggle and for impressive and untiring activity carried out in the 16 years since you have been at the head of the Romanian people's new destiny. We are proud that among your theoretical contributions to the heritage of Romanian thinking an honorable place was given to substantiating the national military doctrine whose essence is that all people should defend the fatherland.

"In continuously following your bright communist example of serving the vital interests of our socialist nation with devotion, selflessness and revolutionary spirit, much esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander, we want to report that we are engaged with all our energy and responsibility in the noble activity devoted to unswervingly fulfill the tasks devolving upon the army from the 12th RCP Congress decisions. From our duty posts we are acting with communist responsibility to constantly improve the process of educating and training our troops and organizing them in conformity with the requirements included in your directives regarding the political and military training of troops with a view to achieving a new and better quality in all fields of life and military activity and in fulfilling the tasks and duties devolving upon us with the best results.

"On this occasion, too, much esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander, we want to assure you that we will spare no effort to carry on the heroic heritage of our predecessors to firmly fulfill the honorable mission entrusted to us regarding the defense, together with all the people, of our socialist achievements, of freedom and the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our dear fatherland -- the Socialist Republic of Romania."

KRAIGHER MEETS DELEGATION HEADS IN CANCUN

LD212208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher met here today with the host to the Cancun summit, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. An exchange of views on substantive questions of North-South relations took place during a cordial talk.

Kraigher, who arrived in Cancun early this morning, also had separate meetings with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The occasion was used for exchange of views on the basic questions of North-South relations and ways which may enable positive results at the meeting in Cancun. Other current questions of international relations as well as the further development of Yugoslavia's friendly cooperation with these three countries were also discussed.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON REAGAN-BREZHNEV 'POLEMIC'

LD212312 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Should only the use of nuclear weapons be declared a crime against mankind -- a correct but inadequate step -- or should this apply to weapons of all kinds when used for purposes of conquest? Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic on the polemic between Reagan and Brezhnev in connection with the U.S. President's claim that the Soviet Union counts on victory in a possible nuclear conflict:

In a statement to the leading Moscow newspaper PRAVDA Leonid Brezhnev denied Ronald Reagan's claim that Soviet leaders count on victory in a nuclear war. In the view of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, it is madness to believe that either side can win either the arms race or a nuclear conflict. In his statement Brezhnev at the same time called upon Reagan to make a clear and unambiguous statement to the effect that the United States rejects the very thought of a nuclear attack as a crime.

The fact that Brezhnev chose to polemicize with Reagan through PRAVDA points to the conclusion that Moscow is no less suspicious of U.S. intentions than the United States is of the Soviet Union. One could even say that it is much more suspicious.

Ever since Reagan's election as U.S. President it has been asserted many times that the Soviet Union counts on victory in a possible nuclear war. In Moscow this is interpreted as a U.S. excuse for the current arms race and even more often as a threat of a nuclear war. Even the Reagan administration has been compelled to react to some of these statements by persons in important offices. For instance, General Schweitzer, head of the National Security Council's defense group, has just been suspended for stating without authorization from the White House that Moscow is preparing to strike first and that the world is therefore heading for a war. The National Security Council's Defense Committee, let us recall, is an organ which advises the U.S. president. Reagan's decision to suspend General Schweitzer should not be interpreted as a concession to the Soviet Union, but it should not be underestimated either, if for no other reason then because it was intended to make the generals understand that they should not interfer in politics. After all, Schweitzer's statement does not differ in any way from Reagan's claim, to which Brezhnev reacted so sharply, that in their own private discussions the Soviet leaders count on victory in a nuclear war.

The question which poses itself here is how the U.S. President will react to Brezhnev's statement and in particular to the part of it which says that only he who has decided to commit suicide can start a nuclear war in the hope of emerging a victor from it. So, then, Brezhnev does not believe in either U.S. or Soviet victory in a nuclear conflict. However, even a solemn undertaking by the two superpowers not to be the first to use nuclear weapons either in a mutual conflict or in a conflict with any other countries would not rid the world of the fear of war. The use not just of nuclear weapons but of any weapons for purposes of conquest should be declared to be a crime, all the more so as the existence of the nuclear balance and thereby the balance of terror does not exclude the possibility of using conventional weapons. After all, dozens of armed conflicts, whose consequences are still felt today, have broken out in various parts of the world since the end of World War II. Every one of these armed conflicts also meant that there was danger of a nuclear war. The fact that nuclear war did not take place is no guarantee that the danger of it has ended forever. Even if it had, the danger to world peace will not cease to exist as long as the arms race continues, regardless of whether the arms are conventional or nuclear.

Regrettably, the great powers are still far from ready to adopt a responsible attitude to the problem of disarmament and to do so not only in the interest of peace for themselves alone, but also in the interest of peace throughtout the world.

U.S. GENERAL'S STATEMENT ON FORCE READINESS NOTED

AU202136 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] General Kingston, commander of the special U.S. Army Rapid Deployment Force, has stated that 200,000 men under his command are ready at any moment to enter combat in the Middle East and the Gulf region. General Kingston explained the existence of these forces as the need of deterrance of possible aggressors, among whom he mentioned the Soviet Union.

DJURANOVIC CONGRATULATES PAPANDREOU ON ELECTION

LD211806 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1703 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic has congratulated Greek Prime Minister Elect Andreas Papandreou on his election to the office. Djuranovic expressed the conviction that "the good-neighbourly relations and friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece will continue to develop with growing success for the well-being of the peoples of our two countries and in the interest of peace, security and equitable international cooperation."

DELEGATE'S UN SPEECH ON KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

LD211444 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 21 Oct 81

["pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav delegation has announced that it will vote for the draft resolution, sponsored by thirty-three countries, seeking the adoption of the recent international conference on Kampuchea declaration and the conference proposals on negotiations on a political solution to the problem.

Taking part in the U.S. General Assembly debate on the situation in Kampuchea, the Yugoslav delegate, Assistant Foreign secretary Ignac Golob set out that the bloc policies and the division of the world "lead to the emergence of new foci of crisis and connect these into a chain which is virtually stiffling the world."

"One of the major rings in the chain," Golob said, "is the situation in Southeast Asia, a situation created by a foreign intervention and a massive foreign military presence in Kampuchea."

The Yugoslav delegate set out that the international conference on Kampuchea declaration "contains all basic elements indispensable for a solution to the problem of Kampuchea and offers clear frameworks and bases for seeking a comprehensive political solution to the problem." The Yugoslav delegate noted that the document calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and the realization of the right of the Kampuchea people freely to decide on its internal order.

Golob underlined that the declaration does not provide ready-made solutions but, instead, "spurs negotiations between the directly involved and interested sides."

"Yugoslavia supports authentic aspirations for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. The realization of these aspirations, however, requires the restoration of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and the preservation and [as received] its full non-alignment," Ignac Golob stated.

"The defense of independence in this and all other situations means the defense of the independence and freedom of all parts of the world and each country individually," the Yugoslav delegate said.

Further on in the debate, the draft resolution of thirty-three countries was given support also by Malaysia, Indonesia, Nepal, Tunisia, the Sudan, Sri Lanka and a larger number of non-aligned countries. The draft resolution has also been supported by Canada, Sweden, Norway, Australia and New Zealand.

The Soviet delegate, however, categorically opposed the debate, claiming that the Kampuchea people has already made its choice. The normalization of the situation will follow, the Soviet delegate said, the moment the world community "helps suppress the conspiracy of the United States and China in the region."

The Soviet stand was immediately supported by the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and Mongolia, also Laos and Cuba. The Cuban delegate charged the United States with the suppression of many revolutions in the world and with interference in Kampuchea and Poland.

India paid recognition to the regime in Phnom Penh for "efforts for the country's economic and social reconstruction" and it foreshadowed that it will abstain in the vote on the draft resolution of thirty-three countries.

SFRY ECONOMIC COMMISSION ON BUDGET CONSTRAINTS

LD171756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- Summing up yesterday's day-long discussion on the country's balance of payments in 1982, the Commission of the Federal Social Councils for Problems of Economic Stabilization drew the conclusion that the consistent pursuit of an encouragement for an energetic exporting policy was the most important task of the next period. Apart from imports, which should be related to exports, this policy should be the means of extending resolute support to the demand for the maximum reduction of the balance of payments deficit in 1982 and a lower degree of indebtedness to foreign countries.

In addition to economic policy measures, this orientation also depended on a vigorous involvement of all the forces of society -- from delegate assemblies to self-managing interest communities, associations and other forces.

It was indispensable to make a significant change in our economic and entire social activity and reaffirm the economic criteria which are now suffering from considerable neglect. All this should contribute to the complete elimination of the country's balance of payments deficit within the shortest possible period of time and not later than 1983.

The members of the commission, whose session was chaired by Sergej Kraigher, came out in favor of slowing down the rate of growth of the general, joint and investment consumption, calling in this connection for a selective approach. Consumption was discussed at length today in connection with the federal budget for 1982, which, according to what was clearly stated, should grow in conjunction with the growth of the country's social product and should not in any circumstances exceed this limit. Data were quoted showing that in recent years the federal budget's share of the country's social product had decreased steadily (from 11 percent in 1976 to 8.59 percent last year), but stress was nevertheless laid on the need to look for ways of further slowing down its growth. Resolute support was expressed for the view that next year's monetary growth should not be used to cover budgetary spending. it was stressed that every item in the budget should be examined and that there should be no so-called acquired rights in the budget.

The dicussion on the federal budget dealt with all the users of budgetary funds in the republics, provinces and municipalities. The section of society which was funded from the budget was not yet feeling the pinch as badly as the economy and its thinking about stabilization was most often focused on economizing instead of on the inevitable self-denial. Attention was also drawn to the further rapid growth of administration, vast apparatus, poor organization, a large number of duplicated or unnecessary institutions, and the easy spending of money on various celebrations, meetings, awards and trips.

In brief, a demand was voiced for a radical change in the spending of budgetary funds at all levels over which associated labor exercised virtually no influence.

MIKULIC SPEAKS AT SARAJEVO LEAGUE MEETING

LD172010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- Our economic situation calls for a completely specific and energetic social action and for full responsibility in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. This was stated by Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, when he took part today in the work of the Sarajevo League of Communists Municipal Conference. Declarations about principles and generalized conclusions, he stressed, cannot provide the basis for the action of working people and citizens. We must consequently strive, Mikulic stated, for the adoption by all the organizations of associated labor, self-managing interest communities and sociopolitical communities of specific stabilization programs and corresponding decisions which should be adhered to in all environments.

Openly referring to all the seriousness of the problems facing us, which he described as "really very serious," Mukulic stressed that these programs and measures should open up the real prospect of finding a way out of the current economic situation. No one should deny, he said, that there is much cause for anxiety at so high a rate of inflation, rise in the cost of living, sporadic shortage of market supplies, shortage of raw and reporduction materials and so forth, such a high deficit in trade with other countires, the fact that we owe so much money abroad, and so forth.

Nor should anyone labor under the illusion, Mikulic stressed, that we can settle all this quickly without great effort and self-denial, but at the same time no one should doubt our ability to resolve these problems.

We have been in a more difficult situation, for instance during the reconstruction of the country and economic blockade, and there have also been other bad years when we had to face great difficulties. For instance, in 1967 and 1968 and in particular during the country's reconstruction and economic blockade, Mikulic recalled, the level of development of our production forces was far lower than today. Our total production last year was six times higher than in 1950.

Mikulic went on to recall that in 1947 approximately 700,000 people were employed in the social sector in Yugoslavia. Now the number of workers in this sector with higher and high education alone amounted to 600,000. Apart from this, he said, the social sector employed more than 1.5 million workers with complete training in schools for skilled and highly skilled workers and approximately 1 million technicians and other cadres with secondary school education. Furthermore, he said, it should be stressed that socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations have developed and become established in the last 30 years, which created the conditions not only for the realization of the self-management rights of working people and citizens, but also for a broader scope for their creative initiatives. Mikulic stressed that this has already become the decisive factor of such dynamic growth of our country's production forces.

I stress all this, Branko Mikulic said, for two reasons. First, in order to point out that we enjoy all the realistic conditions and possibilities which we need if we are to overcome the problems facing us and make successful progress in the future. Second, to warn us about the unjustifiability of faintheartedness and lack of belief in our own resources and about the danger of being deceived by the propaganda of those who deny everything that we have achieved, who deny all the values of our revolution, and who try to spread nihilism and doubts about socialist self-management and the institutions of our political system.

Those who act from antisocialist and antiself-management positions, Mikulic continued, are trying to exploit the difficulties which confront us, and we communists and other politically aware people, being preoccupied with these difficulties, fail to react to their activities in an appropriate manner. Why? Is there any reason that this should be so? Not even our bitterest enemies can deny the results of our struggle, among which let me only recall the achievements of strategic significance: our country's freedom and independence, the brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities, the federal system and the socialist self-managing relations by means of which we have opened up new real prospects on the historic road of the liberation of man and labor.

Having recalled other major results which we have attained, such as the development of production forces, the improvement of the standard of living and the all-people's defense and social self-protection system, Mikulic said that we did not deny, nor indeed should we, the mistakes and the ommissions which we committed and still commit today in the course of our work and by working. We very openly and critically speak about them, he said.

In enumerating these mistakes and omissions Mikulic gave prominence to the assessment that the concept of self-management organization and income-based relations on the basis of our Constitution and of the law on associated labor has not yet been implemented. The result is, he said, that associated labor has not yet assumed the role of "an organizer of progress" and that the political factor has remained the "motive force of progress"; the latter expropriates the resources of the organizations of associated labor and creates the so-called anonymous capital. In so doing it removes the workers from decisionmaking in the policy of reproduction and in the policy of our society overall.

I believe, Mikulic added, that we cannot be particularly satisfied with what we have attained in building up basic organizations of associated labor on the basis of the law on associated labor. In these conditions the subjective factor, together with self-management practice and politically organized workers and all working people is, realistically speaking, not oriented to action either, but is turned toward the centers of alienated power.

The subjective factor itself is not infrequently in a position when, admittedly without the authority to do so and often against its own will, it takes decisions on behalf of the working people, that is to say, it rules in the traditional sense.

Let us remember, Mikulic said, what we discuss at meetings of basic organizations of the League of Communists and we will easily evaluate the extent of what should be resolved in delegate assemblies, workers' councils and other self-management structures. However, for these matters to be resolved in delegate assemblies we would obviously have to be more present and more active in these assemblies and from there "bring" the problems to the meetings of the basic organizations and committees instead of taking guidelines from the committees to the delegate's assemblies, Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said.

DOLANC, RIBICIC DISCUSS ECONOMY, STABILIZATION

LD201146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0849 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Ljubljana television last night organized a round-table discussion, or rather a program, entitled "To the Quick" during which Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Mitja Ribicic, president of the SAWP republican conference; Joze Smole, member of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Commission for International relations of the Slovenia League of Communist Central Committee; Professor Dr Ivo Faninc, rector of the Edvard Kardelj University; and Joze Florjancic, vice president of the Slovene Executive Council, replied to viewers' questions. Bozo Kovac, director of the television program, was the chairman.

The questions of the viewers referred mostly to the solution of topical social questions, and specific questions of the implementation of the stabilization were the focus of attention.

One question which was asked referred to the tasks and activities of the Commission of the Federal Social Councils, which is chaired by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. Some people call this commission "a crisis headquarters." Replying to this question, Stane Dolanc said the following:

"In my view the people rightly call this commission 'a crisis headquarters' this commission has three groups of tasks: It has to formulate a longterm plan of struggle for stabilization and prepare all the elements of the future economic plan, and also it has to assume some operational tasks, especially in the area where stances must be adopted whereby the economies of the republics and provinces will begin to associate as soon as possible. Thus, the basis has to be created on which we can adopt tomorrow the other stabilization measures. What is involved is not economic reform, but the fact that all the knowledge, political responsibility and competence available in our society have been concentrated in this commission. The commission should present its stances to the Federal Executive Council on the basis of which the Federal Executive Council will adopt specific political and other decisions."

Most questions put by the viewers referred to responsibility at all levels; why is it permitted for some specific interests to be politicized immediately and to be made into taboo topics, or rather why is there the view that whoever thinks differently is against socialism?

Can the League of Communist not stand up in defense of democratic dialogue? Can the SAWP in such circumstances not raise its voice, demand tolerance and defend those who think differently?

Replying to this question, Mitja Ribicic stressed among other things that to raise the question of responsibility is a good sign showing that the struggle against irresponsibility has begun.

"Talking about responsibility, we often confine ourselves to the framework of the so-called moral categories, to questions of conscience within oneself, or rather to that of a 'policeman' which is inherent in everyone so that he can decide what he can or cannot do. I believe, was the assessment made by Ribicic, that this moral criterion is very important, and that our revolution and our national liberation struggle have created specific moral values and norms and have done it fully on socio-property foundations... However, in specific self-management social practice one has to reckon with specific socioeconomic responsibility."

Some questions referred to exports at any price, to imports, to the oil situation, why the number of employees in federal administrative organs is rising, why loans are granted again to purchase domestic cars, to pensions and to the employment of young people. They also referred to the need to restrict the expenditure for congresses of which there will be approximately 30 next year and for different sports competitions and other displays. There were many questions also about the introduction of the tax for crossing the border.

At the end of the Ljubljana Television program "To the Quick" transmitted between 2000 and 2200, reference was also made to some foreign political questions, including the elections in Greece and to the significance which Papandreou's victory has for relations in the Balkans... The program had a big response as testified by the fact that more than 100 viewers' questions remained unanswered.

PRISTINA ANSWERS ALBANIAN ANTI-SFRY PROPAGANDA

LD172210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2118 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Pristina, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- The anti-Yugoslav campaign in Albania clearly indicates that the leading group in that country draws its charges against Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia from the arsenal of notorious, ungrounded and fabricated anti-Yugoslav accusations launched by the Cominform in 1948. This was pointed out in a commentary broadcast by Pristina radio-television today in connection with the latest charges Tirana addressed to Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

In this latest attack, Tirana accused the Communist Party of Yugoslavia of having intended, from the beginning of cooperation with the Communist Party of Albania, to keep Albania in subjection. By trying to discredit the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav social system -- the commentary says -- the Albanian leadership forgets historical facts and the sincere aims of Yugoslavia towards Albania. The Communist Party of Yugoslavia -- the commentary says -- has neither had, nor has pretensions to pose as a founder of the Communist Party of Albania.

The Pristina radio-television's commentary recalls that in 1939, when the Italian Fascists conquered Albania, the communists of Yugoslavia expressed their readiness to come to help the Albanian people. By distorting facts, Albania completely denies the sincere assistance given by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in founding and consolidating the Communist Party of Albania, as well as in strengthening the people's liberation movement in Albania.

ACTIVITY OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES NOTED

LD212312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- Both the religious and political activity of churches on the international scene is intensifying concurrently with the deepening of the social and economic crisis in the world and the straining of international relations.

This is also becoming evident in the activity [words indistinct] circles within religious communities in Yugoslavia as well as in their activity among Yugoslav citizens on temporary work abroad. This activity of the church which, under the Yugoslav Constitution, is separated from the state, is not in the interest of the religious communities. This was stressed in separate sessions of the Councils for Foreign Relations of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia.

At the session in Zagreb of the republican Council for Foreign Relations of the Republic of Croatia it was stated that some circles in the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia have entered into collusion with nationalistically-oriented groups and individuals. Recently, these latter forces have evidently been striving to establish within the Catholic Church in Croatia a stronghold for activity against the Yugoslav sociopolitical system from the positions of Greater Croatia nationalism. In evidence, too, is the strengthening of nationalistic tendencies of some circles within the Serbian Orthodox Church in Croatia. Some influential priests have sought to act from the positions of Greater Serbia nationalism since last spring's attempt at counterrevolution in Kosovo.

The session in Belgrade of the republican Council for Foreign Relations of the Republic of Serbia pointed out that some parishes of the Serbian Orthodox Church abroad were establishing contacts with anti-Yugoslav emigres. The session noted, however, that the leadership of the Serbian Orthodox Church has a "correct attitude" towards such actions by some of its overseas parishes and is making efforts for this situation to be overcome and adjusted to the relations existing in Yugoslavia.

Religious communities in Bosnia-Herzegovina are developing pastoral activity among Yugoslavs living abroad and Yugoslav emigrants. In some cases, however, they also engage in political activity by establishing links with hostile emigration. There are priests who are serving as an extended arm of this emigration. This assessment was set forth in the Sarajevo session which expressed the hope that the responsible organs of the religious communities will present such conduct. At all three meetings it was stressed that the debate of these delicate subjects and the objections made to the politicized behavior of some circles in religious communities do not constitute any limitation of religious freedom. They are a plea for the strict implementation of the constitutional provisions defining religion as a matter of free choice and private, personal concern of any citizen of Yugoslavia.

The manifestations of anti-Yugoslav activity in some sections of the clergy, especially among the Yugoslavs abroad, doubtless indicate the need for intensifying the ideopolitical activity of Yugoslav social and political factors in order to surmount these negative manifestations and eliminate them as soon as possible from among religous communities, and this in agreement and cooperation with their leaderships, it was concluded at the sessions of the Foreign Relations Councils of Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia.

SERBIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS NATIONAL DEFENSE

LD192140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a session held today under the chairmanship of President Dobrivoje Vidic, the Serbian Presidency Council for National Defense undertook a review, as part of its regular work on the (?matters) falling within the constitutional competence of the Serbian Presidency, of the tasks and measures in preparing the Serbian Presidency, the assemblies of collegiate-executive, judicial and other organs and organizations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia for national defense, and drew up the corresponding proposals for the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The council examined measures for further promoting the operation of the intelligence, reporting, reconnaissance and warning service in the republic.

The council also examined an inspectorate report on the state of, and work on, matters relating to all-people's defense and social self-protection in a number of municipalities.

KOSOVO LC COMMISSION MEETS IN PRISTINA

LD171744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Pristina, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- In the period since its 12th conference the Kosovo League of Communists has been involved in the implementation of the policy of the LCY and the Serbian League of Communists and in the carrying out of its own tasks in all the fields of economic and socio-political life and in this respect has achieved significant results.

However, it was noted at the first session of the commission for the drafting of the report on the work of the Kosovo League of Communists and its organs between the 12th and 13th conferences, held in Pristina today under the chairmanship of Petar Kostic, during this period the Kosovo League of Communists also faced a series of shortcomings and mistakes which were reflected in the political and security situation in Kosovo and in the conditions which enabled the enemy to organize demonstrations of a counter-revolutionary character from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in the first months of this year.

During its session the commission pointed out the need to speed up the preparations for the 13th Conference of the Kosovo League of Communists within the framework of the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists and the 12th LCY Congress.

TANJUG REVIEWS KOSOVO 'DEMONSTRATION' TRIALS

LD201832 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- A total of 232 people were sentenced last summer in Pristina, Pec, Kosovska Mitrovica and Prizren in connection with the disorders and demonstrations in the autonomous province of Kosovo in March, April and May of last year. The main objective of these actions was the secession of the Yugoslav province and its annexation to Albania. The planners, organizers and ringleaders of the actions were brought to trial for jeopardizing Yugoslavia's social system and attempting to violate its territorial integrity. Prison sentences were also passed on charges of hostile propaganda and the instigation of national animosity. Perpetrators of acts of terrorism and violence, including shooting at the police, were among those sentenced.

The convicted also include a certain number of social science teachers, who had over a longer period of time indoctrinated with their ideas thousands of young Yugoslavs of Albanian nationality.

Some teachers such as Ejup Salja and Fehmi Berisa had been active in irredentist groups and also took part in preparing the demonstrations.

The trials in Kosovo showed that the preparations for counter-revolution had been long and thorough. The ringleaders of the demonstrations acted in collusion with "ideologues" and members (?of illegal) [word indistinct] groups. These groups were mutually linked and each of them was also linked with a "higher centre".

It was established during the trials that two central organizations had established a network of irredentist "committees" and groups in Kosovo.

The first organisation, "The National Movement for Liberation of Kosovo and Other Albanian Regions" set up "local committees" and a "youth organization" which were active in eleven communes in Kosovo. Some members of the "movement" set up an irredentist organisation called "The Red National Front" abroad, in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The other organisation, "The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Albania" shared the "movement's" objective to create "greater Albania". The attainment of this objective entailed three stages -- indoctrination and popularisation of the movement, propaganda activity and staging demonstrations and, finally, when "the time is ripe", launching an "armed uprising" and the secession of Kosovo from Yugoslavia.

Albanian intelligence service agents also took part in the activity of the network of organisations and groups. They were discovered amongst the members of the groups and the direct organisers of the demonstrations.

The most numerous among the convicted were students, pupils and teachers. The organizers of anti-Yugoslav activity in Kosovo found very few followers amongst the workers and peasants.

After the trials of the ring leaders and organizers of the demonstrations tendentious and incorrect claims occurred that "children" had been tried in Kosovo. Court records, however, show that among the 232 convicted there were only 5 seventeen-year old youths who were sentenced correspondingly under the legal code for minors.

SERBIAN, VOJVODINA SAWP DELEGATIONS TOUR KOSOVO

LD192236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Gnjilane, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference and of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference led by Zika Radojlovic and Pavle Krtinic is visiting Kosovo within the framework of the traditional exchange of information, views and experiences. The delegation had talks in Gnjilane today with leaders of the provincial conference of the Kosovo Socialist Alliance on the current political and security situation in this province. The leaders of the Republican and Provincial Socialist Alliance Conferences also talked about the tasks of this sociopolitical organization in the forthcoming elections of delegates and delegations of socio-political organizations, sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities.

In the beginning of the talks, Azem Vlasi, president of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Alliance, stressed that the entire political situation in Kosovo is now considerably more favorable than in the spring following the activities carried out by our enemies from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Now, Vlasi stressed, we have the entire situation under control and do not believe that anything could surprise us. This is, above all, the result of the intensive commitment of the League of Communists and of all socialist forces which have jointly embarked on broad sociopolitical action. We have not registered such activity in Kosovo, Vlasi added, and went on to stress that the greatest majority of the working people and citizens of Kosovo had grasped the essence and goals of the enemy who had tried to achieve them by taking advantage of our weaknesses.

What we must do, therefore, is implement as successfully as possible the policy in every sector of activity, from the cadre policy to the training of all organs and mechanisms, so that they carry out their functions while not merely waiting for attitudes of and agreement from top organs, Vlasi said.

Speaking about the political and ideological differentiation and behavior of communists, Azem Vlasi, Aleksandar Peric and Ismail Mikulovci stressed that there is still duplicity in political actions and among those who prefer to keep silent, in view of the fact that this process, as stated, is not restricted by time limitations, it will become clear who should be where. Taking up this point in the debate, Pavle Krtinic stressed that every battle must be fought to the end because experiences show that whenever we have not done so, matters boomerang against us.

It was also noted that enemy activity is still felt through slogan and pamphlet writing. There are instances of socio-political workers being sent threatening letters in which they are told by what date they have to leave Kosovo. There are also attempts at further exerting influence on the young generation. Thus recently at the secondary school center in Kosovski Kamenica, one of the municipalities which up to now has experienced little enemy activity, an attempt to organize demonstrations was uncovered. Therefore, as stressed, great attention must continue to be paid to the ideological work with the young and to explaining the essence of the enemy's goals.

Taking part in the debate, Zika Radojlovic, president of the Republican Conference of Serbia's Socialist Alliance, said that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is the focal point of the long-term strategic action of Enver Hoxha's policy, which is aimed at destabilizing Yugoslavia. Therefore, all communists, in particular Albanians, must commit themselves in the broadest possible sense to halting this process. Because Radojlovic said the nation or nationality which is numerically strongest in a given area bears the greatest responsibility in building good intra-national relations, brotherhood and unity. In Kosovo these are the Albanians and in the entire Socialist Republic of Serbia, Serbs. Therefore, if the communists, Albanians, do not fully agree, we shall not succeed in successfully stabilizing the situation in the province.

Speaking about the cadre policy as one of the factors of general stabilization of the situation, Zika Radojlovic said that the League of Communists and our society have always behaved in a humane way towards those who have sinned against its norms. We have always given the people an opportunity to correct themselves, but in this context we must bear in mind where and into what posts we are placing these people. This means that they should not be put into posts and functions which are politically sensitive and where they could again exert an influence on the formulation and implementation of the policy, Radojlovic stressed. In this context he pointed out the significance of information media and the need to put things right in this sector in order to prevent various approaches in the interpretation and presentation of the sociopolitical reality in Kosovo continue from being expressed.

Members of the leaderships of the Socialist Alliance of the Republic of Serbia and of the provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo also talked about the forthcoming activity of this sociopolitical organization in the preparations and carrying out of elections next year. It was stressed that the elections are an opportunity to intensify the entire socio-political activity of all organized social forces to impelemtn the most important tasks and solve existing problems. In this context, as stressed, all omissions and weaknesses of the hitherto functioning of the delegate system, the method and experiences in the work of delegates and delegations, the realization of the principle of collective work and responsibility and other issues must be examined in a critical way. It was said that the forthcoming electoral activity in the republic and the provinces must be organized as rationally as possible and in a greater working atmosphere and that in this connection one should talk with the working people and citizens about where we have been and what we have achieved as well as about what we envisage for the future.

Representatives of the republican and provincial SAWP conferences exchanged views also on the initiatives and opinions in connection with simplifying the electoral procedure and on other issues in this sphere.

The delegation of the Republican SAWP Conference of Serbia and of the Provincial SAWP Conference of Vojvodina visited units of the textile combien in Gnjilane. During its visit to Kosovo tomorrow it will visit Vitina and Urosevac and hold talks with leaderships of these municipalities.

VLASI ADDRESSES LOCAL COMMUNIST MEETING

AU172042 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, today participated in the work of an expanded session of the communal conference of the League of Communists in Kosovska Kamenica which discussed current economic problems of this commune and the direct tasks of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces for economic stabilization in the spirit of the 21st Session of the LCY Central Committee.

Participating in the discussion, Azem Vlasi stressed that the economic stabilization measures that are being undertaken in all circles must be realized and that these measures apply to all current problems. Vlasi particularly pointed to the complex economic situation in the province and, hence, to the great responsibility of all communists and working people for the existing situation.

The president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium also spoke about other current issues and economic problems in Kosovska Kamenica and in the province.

SLAVONSKA POZEGA MEETING CONDEMNS PRIEST

LD171740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Slavonska Pozega, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a session of the Slavonska Pozega League of Communists Municipal Conference, the communists of the municipality today discussed the role of the basic organization of the League of Communists in the realization of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The introductory speech was made by Dusan Pavkovic, executive secretary of the municipal committee, who said that the political and security situation was, on the whole good. Pavkovic also apoke about the political provocation in the village of Strazeman where the image of Alojzije Stepinac, the archbishop of Zagreb who had been sentenced for criminal offenses against the people and state, had been put in a mosaic in the village church of St Michael.

What happened in Strazeman, he said, is an insolent and hostile act on the part of the parish priest Devcic and those who share his views. By organizing this provocation they have placed themselves in the ranks of our society's open enemies. Pavkovic further said that the activity of a section of the nationalists illustrated the magnitude of this provocation, which was a typical example of the way citizens' religious feelings were manipulated.

The Strazeman affair was energetically condemned by the conference as well as at numerous previous meetings in Pozega valley. The Pozega municipality's communists also condemned individuals in the local community of the village of Strazeman and the Cesta and Pozeska Dolona basic organizations of associated labor which carried out the work before the consecration of the church in Strazeman on 6 September this year.